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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HANDS.

No. 54,340.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday 6-39 P.M. 1908.				
22nd Feb.	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6535
14th „	ARABIA	7907		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	8501
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8264	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8264	MONGOLIA	6955
23rd „	ARABIA	7907		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908
NERA	5,523	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
NERA	5,523	Schmitz	6th Aug. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rotterdam Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	27th Mar. 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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R. RUBATTINO	4,680	E. Cucchi	15th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Coglioio	15th Apl. 1908

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CAPRI	6,000	D. Felice	12th April „

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D. & G.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thurs. 20th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Mahroi, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "SATARA," 5,372 tons, sailing on or about 22nd February calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5501	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4983	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5501	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* NIPPON	6317	P. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gilthaher	26th Mar. 1908.
† VORWAERTS	5093	B. Belsazi	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	8595	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8595	G. Bartole	25th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to Karachi.	A. 1st class Saloon and Shewardess.		E. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	465	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	771	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	...	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Brindisi or Naples	687	*1135	570	*920	489	879
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi	Due Liverpool.
*City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
*City of London	..	22 „	24 „	..	15 „
*City of Glasgow	..	25 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Karachi	Leave Karachi	Due Marseilles	Due Liverpool
†City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
‡a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
*a City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked * constitute the Homeward Express Service. † First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

a Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,500
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun.g	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Sianse.ki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Esplanade Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Pacific Mail and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£690,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BERTIE SMITH & CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Coy. has been REMOVED temporarily to 5, HUMMUM STREET, Fort, Bombay, all communications should be addressed thereto until further notice.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1908, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), to receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation, to decide the amount to be set aside for a Reserve Fund, and to declare a Bonus for the Quinquennium ending 28th February, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHUGWANDAS SHIVSHANKER, has contracted TO SELL to our client the following property:—

Any person having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the North side of Chopatty Road (without the Fort in the Town and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3092·9 sq. yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Godauribai, widow of Manekji Damulji but now belonging to Mr. Dawoodbhai Musabhai, on or towards the South by the Chopatty Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Dawoodbhai Musabhai, and on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and which said premises are Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 725, New No. 3276, Old Survey No. 6:8, and New Survey No. 7986, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D, No. 2610 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chopatty Road.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 27th February, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th JANUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.
Time of Judging.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY Morning, 20th February.

Ring No. 1.

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 „ „ „ 2...Charges of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 „ „ „ 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governors' Bodyguard.
8-45 „ „ „ 31...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

Ring No. 2.

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 32...Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 „ „ „ 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding.
8-30 „ „ „ 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-45 „ „ „ 21...Arabs and C.-B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.

SECOND DAY,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON 20TH FEBRUARY.

Ring No. 1.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 „ „ „ 12...Arab and C.-B. Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 „ „ „ 18...Ladies' Horses 14-2 and under English and Colonial.
4-30 „ ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show.
4-45 „ „ „ 16...Ladies Horses, Arabs and C.-B's.

Ring No. 2.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 „ „ „ 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Light.
4-10 „ „ „ 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Heavy.
4-30 „ „ „ 13...Hacks, English and Colonial

Arena.

5- P. M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
5-30 „ „ „ 23...Single Harness Arab and CB
6-45 „ „ „ 26...Pairs.
6- „ „ „ 28...Tandems. Parades of Prize Winners. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Judging takes places at 8. A. M.

OWEN SYMONS,
Secretary.
BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE IN CASE AND IN BULK FOR GAS MAKING, LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, MINERAL COLZOLINE, AND ENGINE CLEANING, LUBRICANT FOR CYLINDER, AND VALVES, CARRIAGE AXLES, WAGGON AXLES, ENGINE AXLES AND MOTION WORK; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1908, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particular of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA,

ORGANIZED BY THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,

TO BE HELD AT BOMBAY,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY TO SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Each day from 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ON THE MAIDAN, MARINE LINES.

ALL TYPES AND MAKES OF UP-TO-DATE CARS EXHIBITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SHOWN.

SIX MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS COMPETED FOR EACH DAY.

CARNIVAL OF WINNING CARS EACH NIGHT.

UP-TO-DATE REFRESHMENT STALLS ARRANGED FOR.

Band Performances throughout.

For all Particulars of Entries, Admission and Season Tickets, Ground Plots and all other details for above, APPLY ONLY TO—

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each
AT THE RATE OF
Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business:—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31*st January*, 1908

To
THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shown in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November an I December, 1907, compare as follows:—

ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·76 „ „ „

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under:—

ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ...7·4 „ „ „

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January, 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent. during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

* These expenses comprised all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.
† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WISDOM OF THE EAST SERIES.

	Rs. a.
The Persian Mystics (Jajalu'd-Din Rumi). By F. Hadland Davis, Author of "In the Valley of Stars there is a Tower of Silence."	1 12
The Teachings of Zoroaster and the Philosophy of the Parsi Religion. From the Zend Avesta Translated with Introduction by Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Lecturer, University College, London.	1 12
Musings of a Chinese Mystic. Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu. With an Introduction by Lionel Giles, M.A. (Oxon.), Assistant at the British Museum	1 12
The Way of the Buddha. By Herbert Baynes, M.R.A.S., Author of "The Ideals of the East," "The Idea of God and the Moral Sense," etc...	1 12
The Sayings of Lao Tzu. From the Chinese. Translated with Introduction by Lionel Giles, of the British Museum	0 14
The Religion of the Koran. With Introduction by Arthur N. Wallaston, C.I.E.	0 14
Women and Wisdom of Japan. With Introduction by S. Takaishi	0 14
The Classics of Confucius	
I—The Book of History (Shu-King)	0 14
II—The Book of Odes (Shi-King). By L. Cranmer-Byng	0 14
The Rose Garden of Sa'di. Selected and Rendered from the Persian with Introduction by L. Cranmer-Byng	0 14
The Instructions of Ptah Hotep and the Instructions of Ke Gemni: The Oldest Books in the World. From the Egyptian. Translated with Introduction by Baptiscomb G. Gunn ...	0 14
The Awakening of the Soul. From the Arabic of Ibn Tufail. Translated with Introduction by Paul Bronnle, Ph. D. each	1 5
The Duties of the Heart. By Rabbi Bachye. Translated from the Hebrew with Introduction by Edwin Collins, Hollier Hebrew Scholar, U.C.L.	0 14
The Wisdom of Israel. Being Extracts from the Babylonian Talmud and Midrash Rabboth. From the Aramaic. Translated with Introduction by Edwin Collins	0 14
Sa'di's Scroll of Wisdom. By Shaikh Sa'di. With an Introduction by Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E.	0 14

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. NENSEY MURAJ, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to PURCHASE from the REVEREND FATHER HUGH SMITH NICHOLSON, Provincial Superior of the Society of St. John, the Evangelist, in Bombay, and the said Society of St. John Evangelist, the premises hereunder mentioned.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of perpetual Fazendari land or ground bearing No. 8 in the books of the Fazandar—together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Umerkhari Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 3592 and 3595 and 3596, and Street No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3645, and admeasuring 825 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, called Noorbag and partly by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ramchander Santaram Ashwalai and partly by the property of Annaji Satvaji Huldai, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter, secondly described beyond which is the property of Seth Ebrahim Noorodin, called Nizam Wadi, and on or towards the West by the property of the purchaser.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of perpetual Fazendari land No. 9 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Umerkhari Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3592 and 3595 and 3596, and Street No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, bearing Collector's New No. 3645, and admeasuring 132 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Seth Ebrahim Noorodin called Nizam Wadi, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, called Noorbag and partly by the property of the Vendor, and on or towards the South by Umerkhari Cross Lane.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 18th day of February 1908.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers, Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAGANLAL MANCHARAM TOLAT, has contracted TO SELL to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having CLAIM against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 304, Bazar Road, Bandora, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of Jogeshwari land or ground consisting of grass and rice land and situate, lying and being on the East side of Ghore Bunder Road, in the village of Majas Taraf Malad, in the Registration Sub-District Bandora, and District of Thana Taluka, Salsette and Zilla Thana, and being Survey Nos. as follows:—

VARKAS LAND.

Sar. No.	Pot. No.	Acre. G.	Assessment. Rs. a.
9	6	0 19	0 3
10	1 to 6	8 3	1 7
11	4	11 30	3 12
12	1 to 3	7 18	3 12
13	1	1 8	0 7
59	6 and 7	1 4	0 6
60	1	3 39	1 12

BATTY LAND.

Sar. No.	Pot. No.	Acre. G.	Assessment. Rs. a.
10	1	5 11½	26 8
12	1 and 3 to 7	2 35½	12 15
60	1	1 14	4 6

and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the Trust Settlement Land of Byramji Jeejibhoy and partly by the land formerly in occupation of Salebai, wife of Jeeosa Umer, and now in occupation of Rabiabai, daughter of Jeeosa Umer and wife of Ahmed Hossein, on the West partly by the Trust Settlement Land of Byramji Jeejibhoy and partly by the land of Ghomes and partly by a watercourse called Nalha, on the North by the Trust Settlement Land of Byramji Jeejibhoy and on the South partly by the Trust Settlement Land of Byramji Jeejibhoy and partly by a rivulet called Nalla.—Dated 18th February 1908.

MOTILAL JUGALDAS,
Vakil.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on March 3rd, at 9-30 P. M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M. A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is noon Feb. 28, at the Town Hall.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

LAST 4 NIGHTS!
LAST 4 NIGHTS!!
MATINEE } TO-DAY,
MATINEE } 4 Sharp S. T.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance of winning one of these Watches.

Doors Open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts to Matinees only.

TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!
OUR LAST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

A Special Programme for this occasion (by Special Request) the Riding Contest will be repeated on this evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21st.
Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the
DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL.
When MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE will give Half the Gross receipts to the above Institution.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1. THAT SQUALLY BEACH ... ... 200 ft (very comic)
2. GRAET STEEPLE CHASE ... ... 500 „ (Grand attractive sporting subject)
3. LADY DOCTOR'S HUSBAND ... ... 700 „ (very amusing and interesting)
4. ALADIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP 900 „
5. SEA BY MOONLIGHT ... ... 250 „ (a very fascinating sea view)
6. THE WONDERFUL MIRRORS ... 500 „ (great magical and fantastic coloured subject)
7. SCUCLLIONS DREAM ... ... 600 „

BILLIARDS
GREAT BILLIARD WATCH
PYRKE'S BILLIARD ROOMS.
FEBRUARY, 19, 20, 21, and 22.
MELBOURNE INMAN
VS.
MIKE ELIAS.
CHAMPION OF INDIA.
4,000 up. Elias rec 1,600.
PLAY COMMENCES 9-30.
Admissions:—Rs. 5 Reserved; Rs. 3 unreserved. Season Tickets whole Watch Rs. 15.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908, AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND COSTUME CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE,
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. New March.... Greetings .....Edward Behr. Specially written for and dedicated to H. E. the GOVERNOR and Lady CLARKE.
2. Musical March ...Instructor and Leader...Miss Frances Shortt INDO BRITISH CHILDREN.
3. Tableaux Song...Three Green Bonbets...D'Hardelot Song, Mrs. VALENTINE TABLEAUX, Mrs. VINES and three B. B. S. Children.
4. Vocal Quartett Messrs G. F. HILL, PEARSON, MARTIN and THOMAS.
5. Songs { (a) On the Wings of Music..... Mendlessohn (b) I hid my Love in the Heart of a Rose....D'Hardelot Lady MAUD WARRENDER.
6. Piano Solo { (a) Fantaisie Impromptu.....Chopin (b) Masche Grotesque.....Sotding Mrs BEN HICK. (By request.)
7. Song.....Scena and Aria Faust .....Gounod Miss VIOLET CLARKE. Accompanied by H. E.'s Band.
8. Farcical Dumb-show ..... Professions Messrs. CROFT and WILSON.

PART II.

1. Overture.....Alibiu .....Flotow H. E.'s BAND.
2. Comedy.....Song with Capstan .....Rolling Home Mr. NEMO and CHORUS.
3. Song and Dance Mr. CROFT.
4. Tableaux Song...Auld Robin Gray Song, Mrs. HOPKINS TABLEAUX, MISS SCHUESTER Miss FORBES, etc.
5. Violin Solo { (a) Concerto Op 76.....Beriot (b) Hammoreske .....Dvorak Mr. MAYNE.
6. Action Song ...One Sultry Morning .....Nevin Song, Miss C. V. Rinter. Acted by four B. B. S. Girls
7. Comic Song. Mr. CROFT. THE KING.

Orchestral Music arranged and conducted by EDWARD BEHR, Director H. E.'s Band.

Theatre kindly lent by the Bombay City Building Coy.

Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5. Good seats available Gallery, Rs. 2.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Re. 1.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY,
Club Sessions at 6 p. m.
General Skating at 9-30.
Race for Championship Cup
At 10-30.

LOOK OUT FOR BILL OF SPORTS.
FOR SATURDAY 22ND.
Spanish Bull Fight—Steeplechase and other events for Prizes.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Prospectuses and Complete Notes on the Companies Act, 1908, and Model Articles of Association, Table A, Table B, Table C, Table D, Table E, Table F, Table G, Table H, Table I, Table J, Table K, Table L, Table M, Table N, Table O, Table P, Table Q, Table R, Table S, Table T, Table U, Table V, Table W, Table X, Table Y, Table Z, Table AA, Table BB, Table CC, Table DD, Table EE, Table FF, Table GG, Table HH, Table II, Table JJ, Table KK, Table LL, Table MM, Table NN, Table OO, Table PP, Table QQ, Table RR, Table SS, Table TT, Table UU, Table VV, Table WW, Table XX, Table YY, Table ZZ, Table AAA, Table BBB, Table CCC, Table DDD, Table EEE, Table FFF, Table GGG, Table HHH, Table III, Table JJJ, Table KKK, Table LLL, Table MMM, Table NNN, Table OOO, Table PPP, Table QQQ, Table RRR, Table SSS, Table TTT, Table UUU, Table VVV, Table WWW, Table XXX, Table YYY, Table ZZZ, Table AAAA, Table BBBB, Table CCCC, Table DDDD, Table EEEE, Table FFFF, Table GGGG, Table HHHH, Table 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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ziebenghiat 2,690 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, will sail to-day for Rangoon via coasts, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Trowbridge, 2,380 tons, Captain T B Prescott sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K Sato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c. with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE M. Maritimes Co's steamer Australian 3,543 tons. Captain H. Verron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Gouvernur, 3,331 tons, Captain Burmeister arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban. with a general cargo and coal and 10 cabin and 116 deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,882 tons, Captain Schmidt sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain H. W. Bomber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo, 17 cases opium and 4 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Company's steamer Marmora, 5,239 tons, Captain G H C Weston, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Miss Kelly, Mrs Alexander, Mrs B Simpson, Mr and Mrs, J Wark and 2 infants 2 Misses J A, and H Hay, Mrs and Miss Walsh and infant, Mr C. H. Knowles, Mrs Peters, Miss H. Merz, Mr M. C. Lake, Mr R Pestonji and child. For Sydney—Mr. H. G. Cambridge, Mr and Mrs Hozel. Mr G. Williams, Mr. W. H. White. For Melbourne—Miss G. Cumming. For Gisborne—Mr. V. K. Kingcombe. For Penang.—Dalla's party, 18 ladies and 12 gentlemen. For Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs N. D. Tatal son and infant, Mr J. D. Karanjia, Mr. J. Makamura, Mr C. Truboya. For Singapore.—Mrs P. R. Warren, Mr Y. Adam, Mr H. F. Busch, Mr. R. Macdonald. For Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs H Sturgess, Mr Y. Twig. For Yokohama.—Capt Dalme-Radcliffe, capt G. A. and Mr. Jolly.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Lilleifield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ....Lt.-Comdr A N Gouldsmith .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Hennage .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer.....Capt G S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Prosperine .....Capt James.....R Navy
Dongola .....Capt H R Dawell .....Transport
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr McArthur.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 18.

Australien	3543 Verron	Marseilles	M M & Co
Abbotsford	1252 Scrivvgill		Bombay Co
Clan Shaw	3948 Clark		F Nair & Co
Dwarka	759 Muxon		M M & Co
Futtehabad	2702 Allen		M M & Co
Fernley	2471 Forsyth		W & A G & Co
Gouvernour	3381 Burmeish		A Steandes
Harlyn	2234 Bird		Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling		Shah S N Co
Islamabla	355 Ross		M M & Co
Ipswich	576 Wallace		Shah S N Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stevens		W & A Graham & Co
Malta	3000 Peters	N F	P & O S N Co
Mohammadi	1251 Primrose		B & P S N Co
Naien	2224 Lasin		K Nixon & Co
Nizam	3041 Tocus		T Morrison & Co
Rahmani	1812 Geddie		B & P S N Co
Sheh Najam	2751 Davidson		H S Hassum
Shah Nasir	2535 Grant		A Peerbhoy
Sultan	1781 Ulrich	Zibar	A Straiten
Shah Allum	1918 Foster		H A Hassum
Umvoloi	1906 Keen		R A Willis
Waroonga	1609 Bamber		M M & Co
Xima	146		Shah S N Co
Yetorofu Maru	3067 Sato		N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	P & O Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3769	Scrimmer	Dunkirk	P Muir & Co
C & O Cyclops	4786	Wilson	Kobe	P & O Co
G Buteric	1613	Born	Jeddah	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	B P S N Co
K Vega	3700	Harbood	Hull via Kobe	P M & Co
N Marienfels	3560	Sundstea	Hamburg	Glade & Co
O Islami	1604	Newby	Jeddah	P & S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	853	Walli	Bengal	B & S N Co Ltd
Saraswati	442	Ahmed	N F	B & S N Co Ltd
Saharmati	534	Mahomed	Kobe	B & S N Co Ltd
Satrunji	547	Hossein	N F	B & S N Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3269	McPherson	Antwerp
2 Olympia	3369	Osborne	Liverpool
8 Persia	373	Bartole	Kobe
9 Arabia	4167	Leigh	
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	Shanghai

M W D D

Satara	3166	Tyrrell	Zibar

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Gouvernour	Burmeister	Durban Jan 28
	Waroonga	Bamber	Basrah, Feb 7
	Australien	Verron	Sydney, Jan 28
	Yetorofu Maru	Sato	Kobe, Jan 15
	R I M S Northbrook	McArthur	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Warrentin's	Schmidt	Hamburg, &c
	Totomi Maru	Winckler	Kobe, &c
	Trawbridge	Prescott	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ziebenghla, Dewing, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Marmora, Weston, for Shanghai, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, for Kobe, &c.
„ Shah Najam, for Jeddah.
„ Shah Allum, for Mauritius.
„ Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Gauvernour, for Zanzibar, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Victoria, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.
The B I S N steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp, on the evening of the 13th instant.
The B I S N steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the evening of the 18th instant.
The B I S N steamer Jelunga, left Port Said, on the evening of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS. FEB. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—300 cwts nigerseed Boner Krause, 175 bales hemp, G Medhvejee and Co, 125 bales wool, B. Hurbdan. 2,000 cwts Linseed, Glade and Co. 52 bales wool, R. M. Kooka, 100 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons. 50 bales wool, H. A. J. Mahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10,000 cwts Cottonseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—100 bales hemp H. Govindji; 432 bales hemp 7,567 cwts Myrabollams G. Madhowji and Co. 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croftmody and Co. 2,001 cwts Rapeseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—17 bales twist E. D Sassoon and Co. 3 bales twist Khan and Khan.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—300 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co. 6,000 cwts castorseed, Show Wallace and Co. 52 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co, 6,500 cwts Cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vigo s—250 bales Cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Vigo s—42 Cases Skins A Allabux and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Vigo s— 2,000 cwts groundnuts glade Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—4,002 cwts gingeely seed Jehanger Cama and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Calquhoun s—500 tons manganese ore, Scheoder Smidt and Co; 2,109 cwts linseed Ralli Bros, 330 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 121 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 220 cwts gum, P Jetbabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—50 bales hemp T Purshotim and Co; 47 bales hemp, 225 bales cotton fly, 165 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 15 bales twist N Curmetji and Co; 11 bales twist Schroder Smidt and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros, 41 bales cotton, W Wolf, and Sons, 110 bales cotton waste, H Bhymath and Co; 377 cwts myrabolams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSCILLES.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton, Valkart Bros. 30 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co; 50 bales twist Nusserwanjee Bros and Co. 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts mowrasseed Louis Dreyfus and Co: 95 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 250 bales cotton, G. Tejpal and Co; 25 bales hemp T. J. Mehta and Co; 100 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 18.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
¼ per cent.	Consols	86 15/16		3/16
½	do. Rentes	97 1/4	1/4	
3¼	do. Sterling Loan	101 5/8		5/16
3¼	do. Govt. Securities	83 11/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London		25 15/16	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	£6	1/8	
Do.	in New York	56 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·20 1/2	01¼	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/2		unchgd.
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 86 1/4	1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 p. c.	since 23ulto	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3/4		unchgd.
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2		unchgd.
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		unchgd.
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		unchgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 5/8		unchgd.
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 3/4		unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver Rise caused by Indian enquiry.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Easier.
Futures	Feverish.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	10.000 „
Mid-Americans	6·09—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 unchgd.

uture Delivery prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·65 —06	5·65 —06	5·65 —06	5·84 —06

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·62 —06	5·59 —05	5·51 —04	5·43 —02	5·34 —02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	30.000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	29,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 „
Do. to Continent	...	36,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·15 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of March, 10·53+01		Advanced owing to firm cables and to Port receipts running below expectations.
Do. Do. May 10·67+03		

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 10·93+13

Do do May 10·79+11
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ...4,030,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/2 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship, 57½ Apl. May H. A. and D sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—53 1/4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1/4—Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Dunkirk—sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 2·10 1/2 Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Rs	Rs. 735	Dwarka	Lhassa	Mac Mac'kie & Co
1 do do	1,255	Mandvi	do	do do
2 do do	5,000	Muscat	Nurbudda	P Valabdas
1 do do	2,429	Howeit	do	Abdol Esac
1 Box Sovs &c.	18,115	Jeddah	Shah Allum	H A Hasan
1 Bundle Sovs	9,765	do	Mahomadi	H S Tazdi
18 Packages Sovs Gold Coins & Rupees	1,16,656	do	Ahmedi	Saudry Importers
3 Packages do do	24,021	Aden	Arabia	do do
12 Boxes Rupees	24,000	Muscat	Dwarka	Comp Nat de Paris
3 Bundles do	6,202	do	do	O Dwarkadas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months' at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The tendency of the market has been firmer to-day. The opening quotations were 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand but at these quotations there were few buyers. During the day a Bank became a seller at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. for delivery this week but even at this rate the enquiry was trifling. In the morning one or two Banks were buyers of Credits at 1s. 4 1/8d. 3 months' sight at which some bills were offered and by noon there were no buyers under 1s 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight, bills being scarce thereat. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		169 1/4
Do. 3 month's sight—Marks.		128 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		188 1/2

Government Paper.

The market has been steadier to-day. At opening quotations were 96 for cash and 96 3/16 for the settlement but with buyers both for ready and forward rates have advanced to 96 1/8 ready and 96¼ for the settlement at which we close with buyers. Calcutta market is also firmer their quotations being advised at 96 1/8 ready and 96¼ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96·2 Buyers.
1st Settlement	„	96·4

Bullion:—
On Monday Bar silver in London advanced 1/8 to 25 15/16 ready 26 pence for delivery forward in two months. The New York market was also firmer being 3/8 up at 56¢. Locally the market was fluctuating slightly but the tendency has been upwards. Ready bars opened at 69 9/16 ex duty and on Bazaar buying closed at 69 13/16 ex duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	...	24 10 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24 9 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24 4 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15 2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15 2 0
Silver as Ingy—Ready	...	69 13 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	67 8 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	67 8 0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market to-day is steadier, but there is little doing by exporters forward delivery. There is, however, some enquiry by the bazaar for Broach and Bengals.
In spot cotton there was rather more demand at Colaba both by exporters and Mills, and a moderate business was reported. The market closes steady as under.

QUOTATIONS:—		Rs.	Delivery,
Fine M. G. Broach	...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	269	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti		227	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon		219	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola		216/17	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	216	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	...	204	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	200	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	204/5	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	194	„
F. G. H. G Bengals	...	186	„
Good Westerns	...	239	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		253	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	...	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	54,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·70	5·70	5·70	5·69	5·67
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05
J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.		O.-N.
5·64	5·55	5·47		5·38
+05	+04	+04		+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is easier but there is very little doing. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
May	...	„ 8 9 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is steady with a fair enquiry as under:—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	...	Rs. 9 9 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat	do.	Rs. 10 1 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is easier with only a very poor demand. We quote:—

Bold White	85 per cent.	Rs. 57	0 0
Muggy	„	„ 54	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	„ 59	8 0

Poppyseed:—

April.-May	...	Rs. 11 0 0

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 33	8 0	Apl.-May.	Rs. 34 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed:—

	Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady

Mowraseed:—

	Rs. 5 6 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

	Rs. 45 0 0

Tone—Steadier.

Wheat:—

White Delhi,	...	... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	15,873 bales.
Wheat	...	881 cwts.
Linseed	...	188 „
Rapeseed	...	231 „
Gingellyseed	...	7,988 „
Poppyseed	...	...
Groundnuts	...	670 „
Castorseed	...	8,893 „
Rice	...	5,728 „
Myrabollams	...	5,401 „
Cottonseed	...	14,397 „
Mowrasseed	...	155 „
Gram	...	992 „
Joowar	...	1,355 „
Maize	...	47 „

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the things have quieted down and that peace and order reign once more may I be permitted thro' the columns of your valuable paper, to offer a few suggestions for what they are worth and to add my quota of praise of the conduct of that gallant chief, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., the Commisioner of Police, and the smart and heroic force under his control. I ask, Sir, that during this (Mohorrum) Festival, would it not be possible to legislate and thus prevent the carrying of bamboos by the crowds that patrol the streets? Is it part of their religious rites to carry these instruments of warfare? If not, then they should, in my opinion, be prevented from carrying them, as it arms them, as efficiently as the native police are armed. With reference to the disturbance on Wednesday evening the least said about it, the better, but from what I saw and heard I am fully convinced that the respectable and leading members of the communities had nothing whatever to do with it and that the action of the Police in fring on the mob of rioters was fully justified and, as one of the native papers state, this action undoubtedly prevented the City from being sacked and plundered by some of the budmashes, the moving spirits of the row. And in conclusion I would wish to publicly commend the action of the Bombay City Police, whose patience, forbearance and conduct are worthy the traditions of the City.

ENGLISHMAN.

DARING JEWEL ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

A daring jewel robbery was committed on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. McGowan of Store Road Ballygunge. The burglar is at large.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN.

"BILE BEANS SAVED MY LIFE."

The overwhelming value of Bile Beans for all women's weaknesses, ailments and critical periods is due to the pure vegetable composition of this medicine and to their gentle action.

"They saved my life" said Mrs. Eliza Southwell, of 7, Vermont Villa, Vermont Street, Hull.

"Two years ago my health broke completely. I could not eat to keep my strength up and what little food I took would not remain in my stomach. The constant sickness reduced me to a state of prostration, and I suffered agonies from neuralgia. I was under the impression that I had a cancer forming in my inside, and all the symptoms pointed to this, but it was really the change of life with me. I became so weak that I was quite unable to perform my household duties. Of course, I consulted a doctor but the medicine did me but little good, and the relief was only temporary. My condition became so serious that I was ordered to leave Hull and go into the country for a change of air. I was recommended to try Bile Beans. I felt an improvement from the very commencement, and I am delighted to say that I am now quite well and strong. Bile Beans have saved my life. They have also been of great benefit to my husband, my married daughter, and my young grandson who is just eighteen years old. Bile Beans are our family medicine."

Bile Beans, the world's most successful liver medicine, provides a permanent cure for indigestion, biliousness, liver troubles, constipation, piles, headache, dizziness, palpitation, heartburn, flatulency, debility, sickness, nausea, female ailments, neuralgia, colic, spasms and pains in the back and shoulders, and are an excellent safeguard against rheumatism, gout, colds, chills, and influenza. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle or direct from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post paid.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this Coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOOS—February 18, at Jairazbhai Bungalow, Foras Road, Shirin, the beloved wife of Ardeshir Sorabshah Moos, aged 37 years. Deeply regretted.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITTES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-45m., 0-43a. Low water, 6-50m., 6-34a.
Bombay Races, fourth day.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. (Morning)
Back Bay Bath Company, Kennedy Sea Face, 6 p.m.
Opening Ceremony, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 9-30 p.m.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Iria, (Horses, Parla Station).
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 20.—Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. Grand Tableaux and Costume Concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-9m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-18m., 7-4a.
Friday, February 21.—Bombay Millowners' Association special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. H. M. Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 30 p.m. P. and O. Steamer Caledonia, with English Mails of 7th instant due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-34m., 1-47a. Low water, 7-43m., 7-34a.
Saturday, February 22.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B. V. A., Annual camp of exercise, Mahaluxmi Battery, February 22 to March 1. Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-1m., 2-24a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-5a.
Sunday, February 23.—Sexagesima Sunday. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-31m. 3-9a. Low water, 8-42m., 8-89a.
Monday, February 24.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water 3-5m., 4-6a. Low water, 9-22m., 9-27a.
Tuesday, February 25.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3-43m., 5-17a.; Low water, 11-18m., 10-38a.

QUIET RESTORED.—The military which were posted at various points in the city since the recent disturbance have been withdrawn and the Royal Scots and the Royal Garrison Artillery have returned to the Barracks in Colaba. Everything is perfectly quiet in the City.

SUICIDE OF A CLERK.—Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest on view of the body of Krishnarao Vasantrao, a clerk in the G. I. P. Ry. Engineer's office. The deceased was 30 years old and lived with his elder brother and family near Cheera Bazaar. He was often scolded by his brother as he was of extravagant habits and did not contribute towards household expenses. He left his house on Friday evening and did not return home for some days. His body was subsequently found in a well. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under Freedoms Flag ... Nowowirski
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Selection	Spring Chicken ... Caryll
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog ... Pryor
Selection	Faust ... Gounod
Valse	The Choisters ... Phelps
Cake Walk	Skuse Crabapple ... Thurban

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Mahaluxmi Races, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

Ceremonial March	South Australia ... Wright
Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Selection	Amada ... Faraday
Valse Espagnol	Cordova ... Gomez
Selection of Plantation Songs	... Clutsam
Intermezzo	Ramona ... Johnson
Valse Lente	Fascination ... Martinetti

DISHONEST CARRIER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Priestley charged Rama Pandu, a cart driver, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of sugar valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Ruttansey Khimji a sugar merchant. On Saturday the complainant entrusted the bags to the accused to be taken to Wari Bunder, but the man then to a Marwari in Bhoiwada and offered to sell them cheap. He was suspected and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs, Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by the further cross-examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Inverarity:

Mr. Inverarity: Do you charge Aga Khan with fraud in not including the building in which Payne and Company's office is in the property of Hassan Ali? I have stated so. I say the same thing now.

Who told you that the property belonged to Hassan Ali? I don't know who told me but I have heard it.

When is it purchased? I do not know.

Did you make any enquiries as to when it was purchased? I do not know.

You said that the Khoja burial ground belonged to Hassan Ali? Yes.

Why did you not say so in your examination in chief? I did not grasp the question.

Were you tired at the time you gave the answer? I do not know.

You charge Aga Khan with fraud in not including property at Kerbela, Kazmin, Samarah, and Bagdad? Yes. I do not charge him with respect of property at Bagdad.

You don't charge him with fraud with respect to the property at Bagdad—That property was purchased by Ali shah after Hassan Ali death? Yes.

Why did you say in your examination in chief it was the property of Hassan Ali? Now I have heard it was Ali Shah that purchased the property.

You have heard it since your examination in chief? Yes. From whom did you hear? Defendant No. 10.

You know that that property came to lady Ali Shah by inheritance? I do not know.

You know nothing about the Bagdad property at all? I have stated what I know.

In what street was that property situated? It is a matter of 30 or 40 years ago and I cannot remember.

Can you describe the property at Kazmin in any way? No.

You know that property was settled by Hassan Ali on wakuff? I don't know.

Can you describe the property at Samarah? No.

You know that property was settled by Hassan Ali on wakuff? I don't know.

You also charge Aga Khan with fraud in concealing the property at Najaf? Yes.

Can you describe the property in any way? No.

You know that property was settled by Hassan

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Consists in obtaining the highest value for your money.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1908.

BALUCHISTAN.

THE peaceful progress of Baluchistan is one of the most gratifying results of British administration in the East. Even the border forays of which the latest report makes mention are but episodes which serve to prove to transfrontier tribesmen how much better off they would be if the "forward policy" had not stopped short of them. But there were quite few of them, for offenders on our side are rigorously punished and in that connection we find it recorded that the parties concerned in the affray at Killa Saifulla in Zhob have since been confined in Quetta or compelled to reside outside tribal limits. No further disturbances have taken place among the Jogezai tribe, but final orders have not yet been passed in the case as it is one in which, it is believed, delay will facilitate satisfactory settlement. On the Gomal border, the Khoidad Khel section of the Suleman Khel tribe caused a good deal of anxiety in January-February, 1907, in consequence of the flight across the border into our limits of the widow of Shahabuddin Khan, the late chief, with a young man of the tribe. The fugitives are still at Fort Sandeman. The energetic action taken by Major McConaghey and the officers of the Zhob Levy Corps under Captain Loring, was successful in preventing the tribe from carrying out the attacks on our posts which they threatened if the fugitives were not made over to them. The burning, by the Sheranis, of the Shinghar bungalows took place within the year under report. The tribesmen who left their own country and have been living in Afghanistan since this occurrence, have not yet returned, nor have the offenders been punished. Some of the tribe who were not connected with the offence have returned, and there have been indications that the remainder are not unwilling to do so, and to give up the offenders. In September, an attack was made near Mir Khel on a party of six men of the Zhob Levy Corps who were returning from furnishing an escort to the mails. They had handed over the mails to a similar party from Moghal Kot and, shortly after they started to return, were ambushed by a large band of raiders, two men being killed and four wounded, and one rifle taken. They were subsequently reinforced by the Moghal Kot party, and the two combined, managed to keep the enemy at bay until the arrival of help from Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot. The raiders who escaped across the border, are believed to be a party of Wazirs, under Misnji, a notorious Abdul Rahman Khel outlaw, and Anji, his brother, together with ten or twelve Sheranis. These Sheranis have no connection with the malcontents who crossed the border in April, 1906. In Kalat a good deal of lawlessness prevailed on the Mengal Las Bela borders in Jhalawan, where several tribesmen belonging to the two conflicting tribes, the Mengals and the Jamots, were killed. In March, 1907, the Political Agent started with a small escort to visit this part of the country, which is remote and backward and where steps are being taken to obtain closer control. An amicable settlement of the Phailawagh land case in the Sibi District was arrived at between the Marri and Bugti tribes. On proceeding to the Phailawagh Valley to demarcate the land in dispute under this settlement, the Political Agent found that one section of the Marris, the Loharanis, was out of hand. They endeavoured to obstruct the settlement by gathering in large numbers at Phailawagh and elsewhere and assembling at Gandidab to attack the Bugti Chief and his following who were on their way to join the Political Agent. A military escort was despatched to escort the Political Agent to Phailawagh and back through the Marri country. Major Macdonald returned to Sibi early in January, 1907, by which time the Marri Chief had been able to arrest a number of the men who had participated in these demonstrations. They have since been convicted by a jirga and sentenced to imprisonment. In Persian Mekran there has been recently some unrest and disturbance, but this did not extend into our limits. There is, too, a list of offences of a fanatical nature which forms interesting reading but has not been cause for any great alarm.

But there is a progressive and a peaceful Baluchistan whose land revenue increases. Irrigation work is being steadily carried on and the receipts for Khurdil Khan Reservior show an outturn of 6·43 per cent on capital, which is the highest figure on record. Money has been allotted for extended works and the project for the proposed reservior at the Nar Nulla near Quetta is being worked out. Other projects are under contemplation or are in course of completion and though it is considered possible that the construction of irrigation works in the Lahri and Nari rivers in the Kachhi country would be successful, we are reminded that the Public Works Department is still engaged in the exploring stage as regards irrigation in Baluchistan. As regards finances, it is recorded that proposals for the new five years' quasi-provincial financial settlement have lately been submitted to the Government of India. The new settlement, it is felt, will be one of very great importance to Baluchistan and it is hoped that it will be of a favourable character. The Civil Administration in Baluchistan is continually liable to new and unforeseen demands for expenditure of all kinds, while the growth of revenues is very slow and by no means commensurate with the increase in expenditure that is unavoidable in an undeveloped province where unexpected demands are frequently made on the Civil Administration. Steps are being taken to regularise the administration of the various small local bodies outside Quetta. In Quetta itself the civil station continues to expand along with the cantonment. The town is expected to become a very large one in a few years' time and the municipal body will have to be alive to the demands upon them which will naturally increase year by year. Throughout the province steady industrial progress is being made in all directions. Trees are being planted along the roads and nurseries have been established at a number of places. Experiments are being made in sericulture at Mastung, Tiri, Pirangabad and Mach. The year's outturn is regarded as satisfactory and the local reelers have evinced great interest in their work. An adequate supply of mulberry leaf, however, is a desideratum and to ensure this a large number of cuttings were planted during the year, which, it is hoped, will yield a fairly good supply in the coming years.

The province is still very backward in the matter of education and the extension of primary schools is an urgent public need. Still the number of boys in primary schools and of pupils attending them shows a noticeable increase compared with the past quinquennium. But compared with the previous year the number of schools fell off by two. The attendance, however, was better by twenty-four. There are but six girls' schools in existence and sixty schools, the total of institutions of all kinds including the secondary schools at Quetta and Sibi being 93. The need of trained teachers for schools in the province is badly felt, and to remove this want it is proposed to open a vernacular Middle School with a training class for teachers. In regard to the medical necessities of the province, the number of hospitals and dispensaries open in the year rose to 32, a new dispensary having been opened at Saindak on the Seistan route. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 2,66,060 compared with 2,50,225 in 1905, the increased attendance being due to Malaria, of which alone there were 77,046 cases, showing an increase of 40 per cent. over the past year. This increase was shared by almost the whole of the province excepting Khost and Harnai and is all the more surprising considering that the average rainfall in 1906 was only 8·96 inches compared with 10·12 inches in 1905. The number of beds available rose by 18. The average number of beds occupied was 155, the percentage of beds occupied to the number available (256) being 60·64 compared with 67·43 in 1905. The increase of 6 per cent. in the attendance of Muhammadan women is satisfactory. The vaccination figures (13,635) show an increase of 33 per cent. which is highly satisfactory. It is interesting to note, as the compiler says, that 1,039 persons were vaccinated during the year in the Bugti country to which a vaccinator was sent at the request of the Nawab who bore all the expenses. In the provincial plague inspection camp, which was maintained as usual, five imported cases of plague, of which four recovered, were detected

THE LATE LADY MONIER WILLIAMS.

THE death of Lady Monier Williams, of the week the last mail left, deserves more than passing notice. She was the widow of the late distinguished Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. Sir Monier Williams, who died in 1899 at the age of 80. She has attained a greater age still than her husband, for she was in her eighty third year at the time of her death. The great Orientalist, it may not be generally known, was born in our city, where, too, another person who achieved distinction in another walk of life, the late Dean Farrar, first saw the light of our fierce Indian sun. His father was an Engineer officer in the Bombay Army, and his survey work in the district of Broach on which he published a well known memoir, is still remembered. Monier Williams's uncle also was in the Bombay Civil Service and became Commissioner of Gujarat. Though born here and having family connections with this country, he did not join its service, though he was at first appointed to the Civil Service here. He threw up this appointment and preferred a scholarly career at Oxford. He became, in 1844, Professor of Hindustani at Haileybury the East India Company's College for Civilians proceeding to India, and remained there till that institution was abolished in 1858 and the Company became extinct. While at Haileybury he married, in 1848, the daughter of the Rector of Hatfield in the same county of Hertford, the lady that died the other day. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1898, and this long period of half a century of wedded life was not only happy but useful, especially to India. She was the constant helpmate of the professor both at Haileybury and since 1861 at Oxford where he represented Sanskrit learning and knowledge for 38 years till his death. Though Lady Williams actually wrote no book of her own, she helped her learned husband in writing several of his books, and still more in his intercourse with his pupils, many of whom have become famous. Like Mrs. Max Muller, the wife of his great Oxford rival, her influence was great socially even more than intellectually. She has not written like the latter lady an account of the life of her husband; otherwise we would have known more of the great share that she took in all his work. A life of the great Sanskritist who did so much for India remains to be written, and as the hope of getting it from his widow is now at an end, we trust one of his many pupils will undertake it. It will be just as interesting as that of Max Muller. The share that Lady Williams took in one important undertaking for India which her husband had at heart and finally carried successfully to a close, deserves special mention. The Indian Institute at Oxford is the monument of Professor Monier Williams's energy and enthusiasm for Indian studies; and in founding it and making his splendid idea a reality, he received much help from his wife. Twice she came with him to India in order to interest the people of this country in this scheme for their own good. In the collection of the necessary funds for this project her cooperation was very useful. The Indian Institute and the School for Indian studies at Oxford are now flourishing, and they owe much of their vigour to the late Lady Williams. Like Mrs. Max Muller and the late Lady Hunter, the widow of Sir William Hunter, she had the good of the people of this country always at heart, and like them always cooperated with her husband in the advancement of any scheme calculated to benefit them. In mission work also her interest was much. One of her sons is a distinguished surgeon and physician at home and also a keen sportsman.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

IT is officially announced that the King has granted permission to the Society of Arts to prefix to its title the term "Royal." Henceforth the Society will consequently be known as the Royal Society of Arts. The wonder is that this old and influential body did not become a Royal Society years ago, but better late than never. Certainly no Society in London has a stronger claim to be called Royal. His Majesty is Patron of the Society and the Prince of Wales, as his father was before him, is its President. The Prince Consort took a keen interest in its work and, as Sir Henry Trueman Wood pointed out in a note he prepared some years ago, His Royal Highness found the Society "a most useful instrument for carrying out his own ideas, and impressed upon it much of the character it now bears." Everyone knows that the first of the great International Exhibitions, that of 1851, was born at the Society of Arts and this is not the least of the many services performed by the famous institution in the Adelphi. In the note which we have mentioned, Sir Henry Wood made special reference to the Society's well-known Indian Section, "the value of which in promoting a knowledge in this country of subjects relating to the Empire of India has," as he pointed out, "long been and is still constantly recognised by the Government of India and by the India office." The following interesting paragraph appears in the *Westminster Gazette* :—"The Society of Arts, to which the King as patron has granted permission to prefix to its title the term "Royal," was established in 1753. It originated at the suggestion of Shipley the artist, and its full title is the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. A striking feature of the Society's premises in John-street, Adelphi, erected in 1776, is the series of celebrated pictures of James Barry, R. A., who was befriended by Edmund Burke. These colossal paintings, of which there are six, are in the lecture-room, and illustrate the progress of the Society. The artist worked incessantly at them for seven years without any expense to the institution beyond the cost of the necessary materials, and they were finished in 1783." In the Barry pictures referred to by the *Westminster* writer, appear the portraits of a number of historical characters connected with the Society, including Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. It is not generally known that the author of "The Deserted Village" was once a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Society, but he was not elected; why, we do not know. Perhaps the Council of the day thought that a celebrated poet, historian and essayist might be wanting in certain more prosaic and practical qualities required in the holder of such a post. If that was their view they may have been right and they may have been wrong. The old prejudice against literary men still exists; witness the misgivings which were felt when it was announced that Mr. Morley had been chosen as ruler of India. Those who had these misgivings would now admit how completely mistaken they were. We have described Mr. Morley as ruler of India advisedly and not as a mere *facon de parler*. He is the ruler of India in a sense that none of his predecessors, at any rate in recent times have been. Indeed, there is nothing of the *roi faineant* about the present Secretary of State for India, and the silly people who suggest that he is led by the nose by officials, do not, to speak plainly, really know what they are talking about.

LADY MINTO leaves for England on Thursday.

THE Viceroy may possibly visit Aligarh in April on his way from Gwalior to Dehra.

HIS Excellency the Governor will formally open the Bombay Motor Show and Gymkhana on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

IT is expected that the Tibet Trade Regulations will be signed in Calcutta this week before Sir Louis Dane leaves for England.

SOME improvement is, we understand, about to be arranged in the agricultural statistics received from Native States.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kageshima Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 16th and the "Riojun Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

THE Hongkong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 7th instant :—The Chinese Customs seized the Japanese "Tatsu Maru," from Yokohama, on the 2nd instant, while she was preparing to unload 1,800 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, near Macao, for Chinese rebels. The steamer was taken to Canton."

THE current issue of the P. and O. sailing-table states that, of the three Mail steamers of the "M" class now building, the "Morea" is expected to be available for service in the late autumn, while the express steamer "Salsetta" will be added to the effective list in July. The cargo steamer "Pera" recently made the run from Adelaide to Dunkirk in 38 days, her only stop during the voyage of 11,000 miles being that necessitated by the passage of the Suez Canal.

LAST year the gross revenues of the Burma forests amounted to Rs. 86,39,549, against Rs. 94,45,134 in the preceding year, and the charges to Rs. 36,34,766 against Rs. 38,63,894, the surplus being thus Rs. 50,04,783 against Rs. 55,81,240. The Forest Revenue in Burma, according to the Chief Conservator, appears to be at a standstill, and no great expansion is likely for the next few years. A certain fall must be faced owing to the curtailment of departmental works.

WITH effect from the 1st April, certain additions to and alterations in the Post Offices Savings Bank Rules will come into force. The alterations to be made in Rule 2 are to prevent any abuse of the primary object of Savings Bank. The other changes are of no material importance save those in Rules 42 (k) and 44 (e). The alterations, which enable a public depositor to draw Rs. 1,000 per month, instead of Rs. 2,000 in twelve consecutive months, have been introduced with the object of minimising the inconvenience felt by the depositors of public and conjoint accounts, particularly those opened on behalf of Co-operative Credit Societies, owing to the limitations or withdrawals imposed by the present Rules.

IN supersession of previous orders, H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council has directed that District Magistrates are in future to appoint the Non-Official Visitors of the Jails within their jurisdiction, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, those for the prisons in Madras. The tenure of the appointment will be restricted to two years, and an Annual Report is to be made to Government on the 15th January in each year showing the appointments made during the previous year. In the selection of Non-Official Visitors, the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police should bear in mind that the gentlemen selected should be men of position, who are likely to take an interest in the welfare of the prisoners and in every case of complaint made to them would take the trouble to ascertain what the rules in force are and whether they are observed or not. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been requested to submit a draft amendment to the Jail Manual in accordance with these orders.

A NEW development in musketry is taking place in the German army. It has practically been decided, the "Standard" says, that a proportion of the German infantry shall be specially trained as sharpshooters, for the purpose of picking off officers and section leaders in an enemy's ranks. No details are known, but it is said that ten per cent of the infantry will be so trained, and will act as deliberate "headpotters" from their firing line. It is stated that these men will be given orthoptics, telescopic sights, and so on for the purpose of increasing the deadliness of their aim. In this connection it is interesting, adds the "Standard," to recall that several German officials visited Bisley in July last, and witnessed the match rifle contests on which many aids to vision and accuracy are permitted. It is also worthy of note that match rifle work has been condemned by our military authorities as being useless for war purposes. In the ranks of the Boers, many selected men used orthoptics for picking off British officers, and our casualties were so heavy from deliberate marksmanship that the special expedient of placing officers in the ranks and arming them with rifles to make distinction difficult was also tried for the Japanese also tried skilled shooting in Manchuria.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 31.

The three days debate about Morocco in the French Chamber has not brought us any certainty neither about the future operations of the French Government nor about the views of the leading parliamentarians in matters Moroccan. In the centre of the whole performance M. Delcasse attracted most attention when he spoke of the part he played in a former state of the Moroccan complication. But even he took especial care that the plain truth did not leak out. That he was generally applauded when he delivered his pathetic speech overflowing with patriotic self-complacency is no indication of the nation's mood. Nor does the criticism of his embittered adversary, M. Jaures, that the same now jubilant Chamber had demanded the resignation of M. Delcasse, prove anything. The truth is that, as Bismarck used to say, a typical Frenchman will not mind twenty-five lashes well applicated if he is only treated to a magnificent speech simultaneously.

Outside of French Parliamentarian circles more critical voices made themselves heard. We do not lay much stress on the French Socialist papers who denounce M. Delcasse as a danger for the peace of Europe. But even the nationalistic French papers "Figaro" passed a very severe verdict on the newly rising man and warned patriotic Frenchmen of the danger involved in his coming into office again. More remarkable still are the very pronounced articles against M. Delcasse in such English periodicals as "Tribune" and "Westminster Gazette." It seems as though at last the programme of the English weekly at Tangers "Al-Mogrheb-Al-Akear" is accepted in the home country that a reduction of Morocco to a French province would not be compatible with the British interest. The Tangers paper in its issue of January 18th points out that with a French Protectorate over Morocco the military importance of Gibraltar would be undermined and that British trade from Tunis to Senegambia would feel the consequences. Among other foreign papers the Italian "Corriere della Sera" is most emphatic in its warnings addressed to the French not to allow themselves to be ensnared into a defiance of the Algeciras Act by the seductive tunes of M. Delcasse. It is true that the present Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Pichon protests against any imputation as though he would obliterate the Algeciras Act, but his assertions were not inconditional. He is ready to observe the treaties if Morocco will again be pacified there's the rub. Who disturbed the tranquillity of Morocco? The "Al-Mogrheb-Al-Akear" gives the answer: "The terrors of Casablanca will not be forgotten nor pardoned for generations to come. Is Europe really surprised that the Moors are after all human beings with human passions not unlike our own? that a true love of their country and faithful adherence to the religious persuasion of their ancestors imbues them just as well as most of us? The further French troops advance into the Interior, the wilder the indignation of the Moroccans is likely to grow, while at the same time the evacuation becomes more difficult. If France would interfere in the internal struggles in favour of either of the rival Sultans, the perplexity would reach its culmination point. M. Pichon pronounced the principle of perfect neutrality for France, but added that he had more sympathies for Abdul Aziz. Is that really a sincere declaration of impartiality? When eventually the Chamber accepted the order of the day, the promise of keeping faithfully to the contents of the Algeciras Act was linked together with a declaration that the interests of France must be defended. But what is to be done in cases where the alleged interests of France are not reconcilable with the stipulations of the Act?

Thus the openly avowed attitude of France remains as uncertain as before, and only the future can show whether French statesmen will find means to solve a question that has become unnecessarily complicated, if not by their own actions, then certainly by the fault of their, compatriots. They will in the first place be bound to remember that the formation of the police forces in the sea ports of Morocco has been entrusted to France and Spain conjointly, but that France does not hold a mandate for the protection of all Europeans in Morocco. Such a mandate the French hold as little as they have it for the protections of the Christians in the Near or Far East. It is true that they once presumed to hold such a mandate; but that such a claim existed only in their imagination, was plainly brought home to them some good time ago.

ENGLISH PAINTINGS IN BERLIN.

It is a great, if peaceful victory of which England may now boast in the Capital of the German Empire. In the Academy of Fine Arts a collection of 200 masterpieces of English painting has been brought together from private Galleries. It is doubtful whether even in England such a splendid array of hidden treasures has ever been made accessible to the public, and certainly out of England this Exhibition is quite unique. The idea of arranging this Exhibition is due to Count Seckendorff, formerly Lord-Chamberlain of the Household of Empress Frederick; but the wonderful success is entirely due to the exceedingly obliging liberality with which the numerous owners responded to the proposal to lend their pictures for the occasion. Even Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy" that had never left England before, is now constantly beleaguered by enchanted Berlin Connaisseurs. As in this instance the Duke of Westminster has made an exception to the rule, that such priceless creations of Arts must not be confided to the perils of the Sea, other invaluable pictures have been sent over by the Dukes of Devonshire, Rutland and Wellington, by the Marquess of Londonderry, by Lord Burton, Lord Swaythling, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Charles Wertheimer and Sir Ernest Cassel. Some admirable works belong still to the dealers Mr. Agnew and Mr. Colnaght, while also from German private collections good specimens are not missing. The Collection of unparalleled importance has arrived at. Some of the paintings that are difficult of access in England, such as the portrait of Lady Georgiana of Devonshire with her daughter by Reynolds, the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Farren, afterwards Countess of Derby, by Lawrence, "the Leaping Horse" and "the Young Waltonians" by Constable may here be studied in close vicinity. The whole arrangement in the new rooms of the Royal Academy is worthy their present contents. By reproductions a good many of these masterpieces have become familiar to the large circle of German families that take an interest in Art. There is therefore a sufficient crowd of well prepared admirers to make the very best of the opportunity of seeing the originals. What could be said of these Artists that has not yet become familiar to the general readers? But by close juxtaposition the strong points of the various artists come out in strong relief. The good artistic taste of Reynold's the original genius of a Gainsborough, the sweet gracefulness of Romney, the solid truthfulness of Raeburn, the elegant versability of Lawrence, are all the more impressive, because one is enabled to compare the choice works exposed to view. For some German Connaisseurs some landscapes by Constable are much praised as unrivalled specimens of what high Art is capable of in revealing the charm of natural scenery; they are even more studied than the better known poetic representations of Turner. Then there is a large exhibition, of colour prints, engravings and Graphic reproductions. The flourishing state of English artistic culture in the early eighteenth century is represented with overwhelming effect. What a blessing that it has left us such manifold traces of imposing grandeur. The word of Leonardo da Vinci: "Cosa bella mortal passa, ma non d'arte" (Mortal beauty passes away but not that of Art) is happily verified by those wonderful portraits of by-gone age.

NOTES.

A new important railway through the Balkan peninsula is the satisfactory result of the Austro-Hungarian traffic policy. Up to now Turkey has combined all her efforts for making Constantinople the terminus of all lines through her European territories, so as to concentrate the whole traffic from the European Continent to Asia Minor and beyond in the city of the Bosporus. Understandable as this aim is from political and economic grounds, it has the disadvantage that very long transports by rail are required for goods destined to Asiatic Turkey. The geographical advantage of the port of Saloniki for shortening the land transports for all goods with Southern Turkey, the Archipelago, the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece was not made use of because the Turkish railways through Macedonia end abruptly at Mitrovitza, south of the Albanian Mountains. Now, that the Sublime Porte is financially placed into a position to purchase the Macedonian railways, a direct railway from Central Europe to Saloniki is a pressing enterprise. The Austro-Hungarian Government has already built their Bosnian railways with a view of lengthening the Eastern line through the Turkish territory around the Albanian mountains as far as Mitrovitza. Permission has just been asked of the Sublime Port to construct this missing link. When it will be finished Saloniki will recover its ancient commercial importance as the natural staple port for the greater part of the Aegean Sea. Not only Vienna and Bosnia, but also Venice and Trieste will be greatly favoured by this continuous railroad from the North of the Adriatic Sea to Saloniki.

About the commercial prospects of the dirigeable Airship for purposes of travel General Count Zeppelin gave some interesting details in his lecture of January 25th in Berlin. He stated that even with his present Balloon that is constructed only as a model he could with unfavourable winds cover a distance of 1000 miles at the outside within four days, while under favourable conditions 30 hours would be sufficient. A regular connection between Berlin and Copenhagen would be certain to yield a clear profit of ten per cents. The Count calculated the whole expense of a suitable Airship and the necessary accommodation at both ends to aggregate 50,000 Lstr. As the Airship would finish the voyage in half the time of the present railway time table, 100 flights to and fro could be counted with. Each voyage would take 25 passengers either way at the cheap rate of 2½ Lstr. Thus the passengers' Booking Office would receive 125,500 Lstr. As the running expenses, repairs, writing off and insurance are amply provided for, if 7,500 Lstr. are allotted to these items, 5,000 Lstr. would be left over, to allow the distribution of 10 per cents. on the invested Capital.

The Count asked himself the question why he publicly confided his business secrets? The answer is that he personally never thought of making a penny out of his inventions and experiments and that he expects his assistants will require the sympathetic assistance of the German nation, ere all the blessings contained in the conquest of the air for purposes of ordinary travel will be realized. He pledged his word that already now a perfectly safe Airship capable of making 40 miles an hour and continuing its trip for 4 1/2 days could be constructed easily. It would have to choose a height of not more than 1,500m. because with the higher strata on account of the thinness of the air too much of its available carrying capacity would be lost. But there would be no difficulty in travelling 3,800 miles within 4 1/2 days in comfort. The principal danger would be the running against mountains at night, if any such were in the tract. For voyages from Berlin to St. Petersburg, Moscow or Constantinople the Count could detect no danger, and it would be possible to start for those destinations immediately.

A Soothsayer on Russian Finances found out. It is now six years ago that Dr. Rohrbach, a theologian from the Baltic provinces who filled a post as a teacher in one of the Berlin Schools caused a sensation by his prophecies of the immediate downfall of Mr. Witte's system and of a State Bankruptcy in Russia. It was principally due to the fact that his personal friend Professor Delbruck had confidence in these statements and gave access to them in his well-known periodical "Preussische Jahrbucher", what then gave some importance to the tidings brought forth with so much confidence. Even some capitalists were thereby induced to take the warnings of the inexperienced theologian serious, more especially on account of the family relations of the distinguished Editor with one of the large banking firms of Berlin. As matters turned out, this prophecy proved false; even such unforeseen calamity as the war against Japan did not shake the solid structure of Russian Finance. Nor were the revolutionary movements in many parts of Russia sufficient to verify the threats of this modern Tiresias. Now that the stability in the Russian State Credit has been entirely recovered, Dr. Rohrbach has thought it his duty to prove that after all he is right and that the foreign creditors of Russia cannot see the plain truth because they have no access to Russian sources of information. If reliable materials for justifying his views had been brought forward, nothing could be said against the disproved prophet who challenges his opponents. Unfortunately the whole basis of Dr. Rohrbach's information has now been found out to be a polemic book by the Ultra-Liberal Russian Professor Oseroff. He takes not only his figures without verification from this unreliable source, but bases even attacks against the Russian administration of Finances on his impressions of the incompleteness of the statements reproduced therein. Thus he comes to the conclusion that the accounts published on the war expenses, the War Bonds, etc. are very unclear and therefore liable to cause suspicion. He is now told that what he thinks wanting be available even in German translation and readily placed at the disposal of interested parties by a leading German Bank. There the gaps and alleged contradictions entirely disappear, and one may get this information without any knowledge of the Russian language.

Of course Dr. Rohrbach thereby loses all claim to authority which his scholarship and good connections had formerly given him. But as a warning against Charlatanism in the field of financial Journalism his case may prove useful for the future.

L. ASCH.

THE AGE OF HOLY PARCHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The antiquity of parchment on which the Holy Scriptures were transcribed was shewn by the discovery by one Dr. Buchanan (now deceased), who found in a record chest at Malabar, an Indian copy of the Pentatench written on a roll of goat'sskins, dyed red. According to the "Bombay Gazette" dated that memorable 18th of June 1815 (for Wellington crushed Napoleon at Waterloo) this ancient and beautiful manuscript was discovered in 1806—fifeen years after the establishment of your esteemed paper—and is now deposited in a library at Cambridge. The roll measures forty-eight feet in length by twenty-two inches in breadth. The book of Leviticus and the greater part of the book of Deuteronomy are wanting; and it appears from calculation that the original roll measured not less than ninety feet. In its present condition it consists of thirty-seven skins, with one hundred and seventeen columns of perfectly clear and legible writing. Parchment derives its name from Pergamus, ancient city of Mysia, where it is said to have been used by Eumenes II, King of that place (who reigned B. C. 197). Some kind of animal membrane, or parchment, seems to be indicated in the "great roll" which the Lord Commanded the Prophet Isaiah to write "with a man's pen." It is of course extremely difficult to know exactly the ancient method of preparing parchment, but in the seventh century it seems nearly to have superseded the use of papyrus, and also to have been used for strengthening and supporting written leaves of that fragile material. About the eleventh century writers prepared their own parchment, and this practice was recommended by Hildebert Archbishop of Tours, who, in a Sermon, said "Do you know what a writer does? He first cleanses his parchment from the grease, and takes off the principal part of the dirt; then he entirely rubs off the hair and fibres with pumice-stone. If he did not do so, the letters written upon it would not be good, nor would they last long. He then rules lines that the writing may be straight. All these things you ought to do."

The invention of paper, in great measure, superseded the more costly vellum or parchment, but according to one Dr. Dibdin, "almost all the known works before 1462 are printed upon vellum."—Yours etc.

E. W. M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 18.—Lieut.-Col. Barratt, R.A.M.C., from Agra.
Lieut. Plinston, 31st Lancers, from Meerut.
Capt. Harcourt, 2nd Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Becher, 2nd Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Turkington, 60th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. McGrath Compton, 69th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut Rows, 20th D. C. Infr., from England.
Major Fasken, 10th D.C.O. Lancers, from England.
Capt. Staunton, S. and T. Corps, from Meerut.
Lieut. Strand, R.A., from Multan.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Hewett, Gloster Regt., from Lahore.
Col Doran, the Rt. Irish, from Rawalpindi.
Col. Prescott, R.G.A., from Umballa.
Capt. Peneau, R.G.A., from Pareilly.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 18.—Lieut. Boreille, to England.
Major Ogilvie, R.E., M.W.S., to Jullunder.
Major Palin, 14th Sikhs, to Fort Lokhart.
Major Fasken, 10th D.C.O. Lancers, to Jullunder.
Lieut. Pattiphan, 56th Inft., to Secunderabad.
Major Turner, 20th Deccan, to Belgaum.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

Strategic Importance of Seistan.

ADVANTAGES AT TOO GREAT COST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

In the House of Commons this evening Earl Percy moved that the Anglo-Russian Convention, while involving material sacrifices, has still left room for international misunderstandings.

He criticised the details of the Agreement on the lines of the Debate in the House of Lords, and said, at the same time, if it removed Anglo-Russian suspicions, that would be some compensation, and if Russia had given satisfactory assurances on the ambiguous points, he could congratulate Sir Edward Grey on the Convention.

Sir Edward Grey said that no Agreement was free from the allegation of ambiguity. Had we insisted on taking a sphere of influence and commerce in Persia corresponding to facts, we should have had to concede to Russia the exclusive rights, on the other side, of a line that would have been commercially more favourable than the present line, but which would have been open to the gravest objections, would have placed Teheran within an exclusively Russian sphere, and would have opened to Russia the route to Mesopotamia. It would have been difficult to include Seistan in the British sphere, or, if included, Russia would have been left within striking distance of it. That objection was absolutely fatal to such a partition.

The first point to be considered throughout the negotiations, the Foreign Secretary continued, was not the commercial but the strategic importance of the Agreement, and the key to the strategic position was Seistan. The advance of Russian railways and Russian influence into Seistan would have opened a new door for advance into India, and would have burdened India with increased military expenditure.

Sir Edward Grey denied the sacrifice of any great commercial prospects which we had any chance of realizing. He dealt with the details in the same way as the replies on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords.

In conclusion, he dwelt on the importance of the Convention as regards the general relations between Great Britain and Russia, compared with which the sacrifices were insignificant.

Lord Curzon and Count Benckendorff were in the gallery during the Debate.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMIR

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Continuing the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour admitted that with reference to Seistan, we had obtained something of genuine strategic importance, but that advantage, he said, might have been obtained at less cost.

He was afraid that the Government had gone out of its way to destroy the enormous importance of Afghanistan. When he regarded the concessions in Tibet, Persia, and Afghanistan, however desirous he might be of friendly relations with Russia, he could not regard the Agreement as a great diplomatic success.

Mr. Morley said the Convention was first and foremost an Indian Treaty and represented an enormous gain for the purposes of the Indian Government.

The Persian section was one of the most admirable parts of the Convention. Persia, he said, was now freed from the squalid and mischievous rivalry of two European Powers, who had been confederates in the sterilization of her moral and material progress.

The assent of the Amir only applied to the Afghan section. The Amir had enormous difficulties but he gave the impression, when in India, of being a man of great tact and sagacity, and Mr. Morley said he was confident that we should get his assent.

The motion was then withdrawn.

B. S. AFRICA CO.

Huge Issue of Fresh Shares.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The Chartered Company is issuing to shareholders one million pounds of shares at par, and intends asking for a second million in 1910 and a third in 1912.

LOAN TO MOROCCO.

Sanctioned by France.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Moorish State Bank, with the approval of France, has granted a loan to the Sultan Abdel Azis of £100,000 to pay his soldiers.

AMBASSADOR M. TAKAHIRA.

Arrival in Washington.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

M. Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador, has arrived at Washington.

EXPLOSION ON FRENCH CRUISER.

Three Killed and Three Injured

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A boiler explosion has taken place on board the French Cruiser "Descartes" stationed off Morocco. Three men were killed and three were injured.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the match against New South Wales at Sydney, England in their second innings made a total of 456 runs, Braund scoring 132 not out.

New South Wales, going in a second time, made 76 for the loss of two wickets.

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

Austrian Railway Project.

COUNTER CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.

PEACE OF EUROPE AT STAKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin states, on authority, that Germany regards the Austrian railway scheme like other railways, as promoting civilization, and as serving solely economic interests, and that she would similarly regard the Danube-Adriatic Railway which Russia is reported to be considering.

Diplomatists in Berlin are of opinion, however, that it could have been better if Austria had waited longer.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The situation in the Balkans arising out of the Austrian project of a railway to Salonika is the absorbing topic at home and abroad.

The Austrian press is confident of a peaceful solution believing that Russia will accept, as a counter concession, the Danube Adriatic Railway.

The "Times" says—"The shattering of the concert has destroyed hope of reforms in Macedonia Britain is faced with the dangerous problem of whether she is ready to coerce the Porte."

The "Daily Telegraph" says—"The foundations of European peace have quietly begun to sink and stern times are approaching."

THE TREATMENT OF ASIATICS.

Colonial Conference not Opportune,

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Lords Lord Ampthill asked if the Government would invite the Colonies to a Conference to discuss the treatment of Asiatics.

Lord Elgin, in reply, pointed out that the matter had been informally discussed at the Colonial Conference and it would be most difficult to convene another Conference at present.

The Imperial Government, he said, welcomed the action of the Transvaal and Canada, and it would be unfair to enter upon a fresh discussion so soon after those settlements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND JAPANESE.

Treaty Rights to be Preserved.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Japanese Vice-Consul at Ottowa has interviewed the Secretary of State with reference to the arrest of the two Japanese at Victoria.

The Department of Justice of British Columbia has been instructed to take Habeas Corpus proceedings to preserve the Treaty rights of Japan.

KING EDWARD.

Visits Biarritz, Denmark and Norway.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

King Edward starts for Biarritz on 2nd March, and after his sojourn there he proceeds to Denmark and Norway.

LATER.

King Edward has arrived in London.

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN JOHANNESBURGH.

Pelted with Rotten Eggs.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr Keir Hardie was petted with eggs, tomatoes, bottles and chemicals at a labour meeting at Johannesburg, and was obliged to flee without making any speech.

DESULTORY FIRING AT CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

On the night of the 16th there was desultory firing into General Willcocks' camp at China, but with no casualties.

On the morning of the 17th, his picquets reported that there were a body of about 300 men moving amongst the hills near China and building "Sangars." They were dispersed by a few Shelis.

At 6 p.m. on the 18th, General Willcocks was in camp east of China.

No further casualties had been reported up to that hour.

WEST INDIAN STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The case in which a West Indian, William Grant, is charged with stabbing Private Plant on the 4th instant, was heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. Plant described the circumstances under which he was stabbed. It transpired that when the accused was taken to the Medical College Hospital where Plant was, the latter failed to identify him. The accused pleaded an "alibi."

The hearing was adjourned to the 9th March and the accused enlarged on bail of Rs. 300.

CALCUTTA DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Lady Minto Opens Purdah Wards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Lady Minto this afternoon opened three special purdah wards at the Dufferin Hospital.

The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech asking Her Excellency to open the wards gave a brief history of the reasons for building these wards, stating that nearly a lakh of rupees had been collected by Lady Fraser from among the ladies of Bengal for the purpose. One of the wards was named after the Princess of Wales and the other two after the Maharanis of Hatwa and Burdwan.

Her Excellency in declaring the wards open made a neat little speech and hoped the hospital would continue each year to afford relief to larger numbers of the suffering.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

A RECENT LECTURE.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN has become a celebrity in all those places where the echoes of his lecture on 'The Place of Women in Society' have penetrated. Some months have passed since his somewhat startling lecture on ethical matters. That caused a lot of talk, and apparently his latest effort has also caused much flutter among the dovecotes. It is perhaps not quite fair to say that lectures which cause a lot of talk are generally either important or paradoxical. I have not read this lecture but it must belong to the second class, as it is scarcely possible that anything a mere man may say on such a subject could be important. That is the tremendous disability the lecturer laboured under,—he is after all only a mere man. Then one cannot help feeling that the arduous pursuit of the law can scarcely leave much time for the study of so uncodifiable a subject as this. The question is an immense one and one might as well attempt to lecture on 'the place of the horse in traction' without differentiating between Clydesdale, Shetland ponies, and Arabs. I should like very much to have heard the lecture, because it must certainly have been most entertaining, but whether it can have helped any one to see further into the darkness, I doubt. Having admitted the impossibility of a mere man contributing anything of value upon so important a question, I will now proceed to give my views.

It is essential to start with a proper classification of the subject. Women may be broadly classified under three heads. (1) Girls, (2) Women, (3) Old women. Taking the first,—Girls,—whether much is to be said or not, depends entirely upon how old one of the female sex may be, and still be entitled to call herself a girl. Upon this there will be a wide diversity of opinion. I am acquainted with some fair young things of 35, who like to be called girls. I am also acquainted with some good working young things of 20 who would scorn the title. With regard to the latter, however, it is so much a question of looks. Speaking for myself I think a female is entitled to be called a girl until she reaches 25. It has been suggested to me that women are girls until they get married; but the suggestion was made by a married women, and as some women never get married at all it seems to lack scientific precision. Taking 25 then as the limit of girlhood, girls may be divided into those with their hair down and those with their hair up. The former may be divided into brats and darlings, and the latter are all darlings. The proper place for the former in society is to be seen and not heard; whereas the latter are there to be looked at and listened to. With these few remarks, I need say no more about girls.

The next and most important class I have described as Women. These range from 25 to 55. Most of them are married, some are widows, some are spinsters. What their place in society should be would take an even more able man than the lecturer to determine. What it is, is equally hard to say. I suppose it will be generally admitted that women present far more variety than men. Some are butterflies, some are suffragettes, some are frivolous, some are serious, some are outdoor women, some grace the salon, some wear baby curls, some pull their hair straight down over their foreheads, some wear French heels on their shoes, some signify their austerity by rational clothing, some read Eleanor Glynn, some read Schopenhemer, some are flirts, some are not; but almost everyone has a special charm of her own, if you can discover it. And what is the place of all this variety in society? I am inclined to agree with the writer in an evening contemporary, who says that women are society. Certain it is that there would be little Society, in its widest and narrowest sense, without them. It is women who lend the real interest to life. It is their unexpectedness, their smiles and their frowns, their sympathy and contempt, that turn existence from a mere dull record into an entrancing novel. Their influence—political, social, religious—is enormous. They are the unseen directors of history, whose tools are men. Hardly a great man in the world but has been swayed by some woman, hardly a great deed done but for a woman's sake. This undefined, unlegislated-for power of women is far greater than any they will obtain by suffragette demonstrations. As soon as they are placed on the same political footing as men, all their unseen mysterious influence will go. Surely, that would be a pity!

As regards the position of English women in India, there can be no doubt that they make life here possible for the Anglo-Indian. Without them we should be at best only lodgers, with them the lodging house becomes a home, and where they are there is a bit of the old country. Writers and others are apt to under-rate the tremendous service English women, often at the risk of their beauty and health, are performing in India. They make us forget that we are exiles, and content to stay here for years. They accompany their husbands into the jungles, they bear the separation from their children like heroines, they keep things lively and bright, they are the only purely Western thing in the East. Personally I am ever so strongly in favour of keeping them so. It is said that English women in India are frivolous, that they prefer other women's husbands to their own, that they are always going to the hills and leaving their husbands in the plains. These things are said by the frumps at home and the scandal-mongers out here. The truth is that there is far more unaffected friendship and far less conventionality East of Suez than West of it. But the English woman in India is the dearest and most self-sacrificing woman in the world. I take off my hat to her, be she matron or spinster, sun-bleached or rosy-cheeked, grey-haired or with tresses of gold (even if these last be artificial).

As for the third class, the old women, their place in society is to be the most powerful of influences of all that is best. Most of them are widows, because nowadays most women marry men considerably older than themselves and are likely to outlive them. But in any case it is the wild lass, as the Scotch say, who does more to maintain the purity of national and family life than anyone else. The dear old mater at home has been the motive power for good in many a man's life, just as the dear auld wife has been the best and noblest of companions to many a John Anderson. But whether it be girl, woman or old women we speak of, their place in society is to run the men. This they do with the most conspicuous success. They are far more powerful in controlling and directing our national life than any House of Commons. The wonderful thing is that some of them do not seem to see this and are prepared to sacrifice the substance of power for the outward seeming thereof. Women need no franchise; they will find all the power they need in the hearts of the men who love them. As for us poor men, we must pray that they will use this power wisely and well.

THE MOHURRUM.

The annual disturbance on the day of the immersion of the Taboots calls for stern interference. It is surely quite intolerable that the town should yearly stand in fear of bloodshed and riot because of the conduct of a few uneducated Mahomedans. If these people do not know how to behave themselves in a civilised town, the sooner they are brought into line the better, and no respect for the scruples of bigoted fanatics ought to stand in the way of the public safety. Personally, I complain that my sleep was disturbed in the early morning by the beating of drums and the din made by a passing procession. Mr. Gell is to be greatly congratulated on taking prompt and effective measures. Everyone knows the old adage that a stitch in time saves nine, and Mr. Gell acted up to it. It must now be admitted by everyone that our Police Commissioner has shown himself as firm as he was always admitted to be courteous and fair. Those croakers who prophesied otherwise must now eat their words. The naval contingent that marched past my rooms on Saturday morning looked as if it would be able to put down any number of riots. Some of the officers must have felt a little foot-weary after the very charming dance they gave in the Gymkhana the previous evening.

A TEMPORARY vaccination has been opened on the verandah of the Ladies Gymkhana in Ridge Road for the benefit of the residents of Malabar Hill and their servants. A calf will be sent on Thursday the 20th and Sunday the 23rd instant between 8 and 9 a.m. Standard Time.

THE CASE OF MR. BONNEY.

HEARING IN THE METROPOLITAN'S COURT.

Inhibited Chaplain Re-instated.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

A COURT of the Bishops was held yesterday morning at the Secretariat to hear the case of the Rev. Father Nicholson of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and the Rev. Mr. Bonney of Lahowli against the Bishop of Bombay. The Right Rev. Dr. Coplestone, Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta presided, and the Court was composed of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Travancore, the Right Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, and the Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow.

Father Bonney was represented by Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay. Mr. Bowen acted as Registrar. Mr. Weldon for the Bishop of Bombay said that Dr. Pym was not present when the Metropolitan decided to hold this Court. His Lordship was therefore now before the Court under protest. Formally His Lordship protests against the reinstatement of Mr. Bonney. The Metropolitan asked Mr. Weldon to read the language of the order regarding the re-instating of Mr. Bonney, which he stated that all proceedings against Father Bonney should be stayed, and all matters connected therewith should be postponed. The order was dated January 3. The Metropolitan pointed out that the words "the staying of all proceedings" would be more correct than "re-instating." He said :—

With a view to narrowing the issues and promoting the convenience of us all, I make the following suggestions for the consideration of the learned Counsel concerned. The two cases appear to have in common the important question of the propriety of certain Requirements. In another group of the points raised by each, the issues are concerned with the action taken by the Lord Bishop in enforcing these Requirements on the respective Petitioners. Besides these two sets of issues the Rev. A. Bonney's case raises also certain questions of jurisdiction, procedure, right of appeal and the like. In the Reverend H. S. Nicholson's case, there are two further group of points closely connected respectively with the Requirements and with the steps taken to enforce the Requirements. These are:—(1) A question about doctrine supposed to be involved in a practice to which one of the Requirements refers; and (2) The question of certain charges of agitation, disobedience and the like said to be contained in a letter of the Lord Bishop's. With the question of the truth or falsehood of a particular doctrine this Court will deal on this occasion only in so far as it is necessarily raised by the Requirements or by the steps taken to enforce them. Should the Court be applied to for a pronouncement on the doctrine, as such, it would deal with it, if at all, only at some separate hearing. I would suggest to the learned Counsel that it would be convenient that the Court should hear first the arguments on both sides about the questions of jurisdiction which arise in Mr. Bonney's case, and that next to that we should hear the argument about the propriety of certain Requirements, which argument may, I would suggest, be given once only and be taken by the Court to apply—so far as in either case any argument on that head may be needed to both cases

Mr. Weldon agreed.

With regard to the jurisdiction of the Court Mr. Weldon said he was not certain whether an appeal lies on revocation, and secondly whether under the circumstances the Court had jurisdiction to try the case.

Mr. Lowndes for Father Bonney said he did not agree that it was an appeal under the latters patent, the Metropolitan could hold that it was not. The Metropolitan pointed out that the license of Mr. Bonney had not been effectively revoked. A consultation then took place between Counsel, and Mr. Lowndes informed the Court that certain terms had been agreed to between the parties and he wanted His Lordship's sanction to recognise it as a settlement. He also pointed out that the settlement related only and solely to Mr. Bonney's case and it was not prejudicial to the other case (Father Nicholson's).

The terms of the agreement were as follows :

1. Mr. Bonney to promise obedience to all the Bishop's requirements, including mixed chalice and Sign of the Cross, but No. 24 to be subject to the decision of the Metropolitan and Bishops as hereinafter mentioned

2. The question of the legality of Requirement No. 24 is to be decided by the Metropolitan with the advice of such Bishops in India as the Metropolitan desires to consult not excluding the Bishop of Bombay.

3. The Bishop of Bombay and Mr. Bonney will abide by such decision pending any decision of a higher authority at home having authority in India should such be issued.

4. Mr. Bonney to be reinstated as A. C. S. Chaplain at Lonavla on terms of his original employment.

5. Mr. Bonney to abandon all Civil claims on arrears of salary being paid.

The Metropolitan said he had heard with great thankfulness of the agreement between the two parties and he was glad to welcome it.

Mr. Weldon asked for copies of the agreement to be signed by Counsel on both sides, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Lowndes said the other case could not be put forward before the Court as the parties were not prepared and suggested that to-day be fixed for the hearing.

The Metropolitan agreed and the Court adjourned.

U. P. SUGARCANE CROP OUTTURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

The final report on sugarcane crop in the United Provinces, where half the sugarcane of British India is grown, bears sad testimony to the disastrous consequences of the failure of the Monsoon. The area placed under crop was 1,481,737 acres, the largest on record, being 6·9 per cent. above the previous year for the provinces. As the whole crop is estimated at 60 per cent. of normal as compared with 90 per cent of last year, the outturn of gur being calculated at 24,955,000 maunds, the decrease of 9,470,000 maunds or 27 per cent. Prices of raw product are, however, higher than those of last year.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S TRAIN DERAILMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The preliminary trial of seven men charged with the recent attempt to derail the Lieut.-Governor's train commences in the Magistrate's Court at Midnapore on Tuesday (to-morrow).

It will be remembered that three of these men who are coolies, engaged upon the line, confessed to having laid the bomb which caused the accident.

CASE AGAINST MR. GAINSFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The case of Mannalal Parruk vs. Fred Gainsford, late Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, to attach his Provident Fund money in payment of a claim, came on to-day before Mr. Justice Chitty, but Mr. Sinha, representing the Trustees of the Fund being engaged in the Criminal Sessions, being unable to appear the hearing was adjourned for a fortnight.

FOREST FIRES ON MURREE HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

A Rawalpindi correspondent writes that enormous forest fires were visible on the Murree Hills from Rawalpindi on the night of the 13th instant. Last night, (14th) another fire broke out at about 9 p.m. further to the east and the flames spread with great rapidity over the hill sides. A conflagration of smoke was visible from this distance this morning.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

FOR several days past the usual habitués of the Yacht Club have wandered disconsolately to and fro scanning the face of the land with puzzled disapprobation. Favourite landmarks have been obscured by booths and other alien erections, and even the green sanctity of the lawn at last suffered temporary eclipse. But the ball of Tuesday evening was a scene that suggested an enchanted palace rather than a mere fancy dress dance,—was ample compensation for our previous sufferings. The dreary waste of anvas, which by day had hung oppressively over the lawn like a leaden English sky, was transformed into a glitterring canopy beneath whose genial influence kings and cow-boys, school-girls and the great ladies of the "Ancien Regime," Turks, toreadors, monks, and odalisques sank all distinctions of rank, religion and race, in the revelry of a common feast. Towards 10 o'clock the arrival of fresh throngs of merrymakers in gay attire and the opening summons of the Band broke up the several groups of diners, and drew them tripping merrily or stepping stately all upward in a common impulse.

The only jarring note was struck by occasional clusters of black-coated shirkers, who cravenly clung to the cheerless evening attire of modern convention. Yet, as the night advanced, even these seemed to vanish to their proper Limbo, till, by the time the king of Esperanto,—Dr. John Pollen—was pleased to lead out his lady in the Lancers, scarcely a swallow-tail remained to offend his royal eye.

Dancing continued with unabated vigour till the last strains of the Galop gave place to the National Anthem. Even aft rwards, knots of revellers, belated but untired, lingered in the emptying shamiana, reluctant to leave the enc anted threshold and doff for another year the glories of a night.

Where the standard of excellence was so high, it would be more difficult to select costumes for criticism than praise, but a few deserve especial notice.

Lady Maud Warrender in the scarlet cap and gown of Portia was a splendid and arresting figure, and the bright colours of the Bombay Hunt—minus alas! the Master—drew every eye to their table.

The grim figure of a Zakka Khel, undaunted by punitive expeditions, stalked proud and defiant through the mob. Captain Cartwright, a stalwart figure in the uniform of the old 68th, recalled one of Randolph Caldicots pictures, an impression which the quaint primness of Mrs. Westropp, as her own great-grandmother, tastefully upheld.

Miss Russell trained her rich robes with old-world stalkliness and Mrs. Turner Laing as "Rising Dawn" shed radiance upon the scene from her golden aureole. Mr. Savile, in naval costume of the 18th century, recalled the charm of the hero whom he chose to represent. Mr. Haigh, a well-greaved Achaean, back from his ten long years 'neath Ilium, shouldered an ox-hide shield of grim device.

The gardeners from "Alice in Wonderland" in white and scarlet with their cards and paint-pots were ubiquitous amid the throng. Mr. Kent prinked it in a costume whose scantiness of coat was more than counterbalanced by the amplitude of his well-braced pantaloons. But for dramatic fitness the palm must be awarded to a swarthy black-bearded Arab of the desert, who slunk silently with stooping shoulders and darkling brows through the crowd. In this mysterious and gloomy figure few can have recognised our ci-devant Municipal Commissioner.

The account would not be complete without a special mention of the band, whose playing was excellant throughout, and a word of praise for the manager and his wife who laboured untiringly for days and days.

LE SOURIANT.

Messrs Bourne and Shepherd photographed the assembled guests at supper, writes a lady correspondent, and afterwards did some wonderfully good portraits of groups and individuals. That was enterprising of this firm of photographers and good fun between the acts, so to speak. But if I could have had my way I would have had more photography and have had life-size figures of some of the people, for some of the costumes were magnificent and some too sweet for words. Every man to his taste and every woman too. I don't mean to say my selection best, but I would certainly give prominence among the ladies I saw to Lady Maud Warrender, to Mrs. Owen Dunn, Mrs. Prevost, Mrs. James Graham, Mrs St. John Graham, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs Sheppard, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Meyer (R. E.), Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Haigh, Mrs. Hesketh, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. A. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Kemp, Miss Leigh, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Russell, Miss Wild, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Proes, Miss Shuttleworth, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Neill, Miss Protheroe and about twenty more. And among the men I would give palms to Sir George Warrender, Capt Heneage, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Marrs, Lieut. Laing, Colonel Cordue, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Edwardes, Captain Dunn, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Proes, Major Street, Mr. McBain, Captain Cartwright, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Breul, junior, the members of the Hunt, and of course many others. I don't give these in order of merit, remember, but just as I recall them.

HANTHAWADDY JUDICIAL CONTRETEMPS.

Rangoon Chief Court's Order.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST MR. J. A. COPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

The following is the substance of the Order of the Judges of the Chief Court relative to the complaints of the local Bar against Mr. Cope, District Judge of Hanthawaddy :—

The Honourable Judges are of opinion that the orders passed by the District Judge of Hanthawaddy on the subjects of examination of Burmese witnesses and the filing of Burmese translations of English pleadings in cases where the parties are Burmans, contained passages which were expressed in intemperate and unseemly terms, and they have directed that they shall be expunged from any record of the Court in which they may have been entered.

The Honourable Judges recognize that it is open to the Judge to insist on the use of the language of the Court or a language made permissible by rule of the Local Government. They have, however, directed the Divisional Judge to inquire, in consultation with Mr. Cope and his predecessor Mr. Pratt, whether the practice of the Court, before Mr. Cope's appointment, caused hardship or inconvenience to any one or militated, to any practical extent, against the efficient conduct of business by the Judge, and to report, in due course, whether any modification of the former practice is necessary or desirable. In the meantime it is presumed that the former practice will be reverted to by the District Judge.

Mr. R. Das, Barrister-at-law, has given notice to Mr. J. A. Cope, I. C. S., District Judge, Hanthawaddy, that he will, on the expiry of two months from the date of notice, file a suit for libel against him, damages being estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The libel complained of is contained in a writing published about 3rd February last in which Mr. Cope stated inter alia "I imagined this application to be bona fide, but the sequel shows that the object of it was merely to make incorrect representations to the Chief Judge and to publish a scurrilous libel containing six deliberate lies bout me in the "Rangoon Gazette," one of the persons who made the application referred to being Mr. J. R. Das. The mendacious individual whose letter I have referred to, (meaning Mr. J. R. Das,) remarks triumphantly that he has interviewed Burman members of the Bar on the question of language."

GUN SHOT ACCIDENT.

Mr. C. Allen Dangerously Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. C. Allen, Superintendent of Forest School at Tharrawady, is lying in hospital dangerously wounded through his fowling piece accidentally going off and shooting him in the pit of his stomach. His servant was clearing the weapon, and while Mr. Allen went to take it from him, not knowing it was loaded, a snipe shot cartridge exploded in the barrel and the dust shot penetrated the intestines.

OUR MORAL DESCENT.

"Dan Guttern gleich' ich nicht! Zu tief ist es gefuhlt;
" Dem Wurme gleich ich, der den Staub durchwuhlt."
(I resemble not the gods! too deeply I feel. I resemble the worm who bores the dust.)

Darwin applies his grand doctrine of evolution to the origin and the development of species. Spencer applies it to explain the interior as well as the exterior world. It is not natural history alone that it transforms. Morals too have been revolutionised. Why should not a new conception of nature lead to a new conception of man? This question has gone on progressing every day with scientific minds. They think that outside of this doctrine, there is hardly any other explanation possible for the development of beings, save a miracle. This would mean the abdication of Science. Besides it is not necessary to identify absolutely the theory of evolution and of descent with that of natural selection. The latter expresses but one of the possible processes of universal evolution, a process essentially mechanical, whose fecundity extends itself so far into natural history. Nothing perhaps has contributed so much to the rapid progress of Darwinism as the ardour with which it has been combatted by theology of all shades allied with official philosophy. The rational character of evolution and of Darwinism has begun to appeal itself to the partisans of traditional metaphysics and of theology. You see them display all the resources of their mind, as they did it formerly with regard to the discoveries of geology and of astronomy—to reconcile the new doctrines with the belief in final causes or in Biblical dogmas. Will this transformation soon be among the number of hypotheses universally admitted by savants and philosophers? Having made the genesis of worlds, of animal species, of man, the doctrine of evolution strives to add to it

THE GENESIS OF MORAL CONSCIENCE

by means of physical elements, without any melange of metaphysical ones. The struggle which begins among beings about the physical conditions of life begins equally in man about their moral conditions. A selection therefore comes in here as everywhere. The strongest, that is the most moral, alone survive. Therein is the secret of the moral perfecting of humanity. Thus the history of human conscience is but one with the history of man himself. Arrived at the final limits of human domain will the inductive school come to a standstill? Since man does not possess morality of himself, and if we have been borrowing it of one another from ages past, why should this uninterrupted series of mutural debts be abruptly interrupted? Thanks to that very law of Darwin invoked by Bain, why could we not seek the final origin of the moral sentiment, the final ingredients of all that "mental chemistry" beyond the human kingdom to animals? The struggle for moral life cannot be restricted to man when the struggle for physical life embraces the whole universe. If man is in germ in the animal, what seems to constitute man himself, that is the moral sentiment so delicate and finished and at the same time so absolute and infinite, ought also to be in germ. Psychology which rests entirely on facts cannot neglect this multitude of new facts which the animal kingdom presents to it and in the midst of which are to be discovered human sentiments at their birth. To find the man in the animal physically and morally is the aim of

DARWIN'S DESCENT OF MAN.

Following it, animals evidently have a social instinct acquired or at least developed by natural selection. This selection acts incessantly on all beings and modifies them so as to increase their vital resistance. The most important elements of this instinct are love and sympathy. In the beginning this instinct shows itself in a tendency to certain definite and invariable acts. It has a mechanical precision. That is the starting-point. As we go up the scale of beings, it becomes more vague. Supposing this social instinct, at first automatic and precise, then more conscious but more vague, came to show itself afresh in distinct and determinate actions like those dictated to us by duty, we should then have the moral sense proper, the germ of virtuous actions.

TO ILLUSTRATE :

While crossing a valley to go uphill those of a not troop of monkeys as were yet at the bottom were set upon by dogs. At this such of the old males as were on the rock rushed down with open jaws and with so fierce a growl that the dogs beat a hasty retreat. Here Darwin notes the social instinct. It stands out in bold relief by its contrast with the instinct of self-preservation and is properly moral instinct. The dogs however being led once again to the attack, all but a little baboon six months old gained the height. On the pack surrounding the boulder it stood on, it sent forth piteous and piercing cries of distress. Thereupon the strongest of the males dashed galloping down straight to the little one and bore it away in triumph. It was too much of a surprise for the dogs to oppose him. The esprit de corps displayed in the first instance is all but blotted out by the spirit of devotion in the second. If we set this down to "village patriotism" or communal feeling among animals, Darwin cites bizarre friendships born of menageries. A little monkey who shared the same compartment with a big baboon and stood in mighty awe of him, seeing him attack his favourite guardian, rushed upon the aggressor and tormented him so by bites and cries that the man was able to escape.

REMORSE AND DUTY.

Facts of courage and devotion being established among men as among animals, Darwin explains the first as Bentham and Mill do the second, through pursuit of pleasure or fear of pain. In fact the satisfaction of an instinct is a pleasure so much the more intense as the instinct is strong. Now social instinct is generally vigorous. For it does eminently to preserve the species. And as such, thanks to the law of selection, it necessarily tends to develop itself. What fond desire must it be which keeps the restless bird incubating for long long days! If it is instinct that impels, it is at the same time pleasure which seduces. This is not all. Memory and reflection also enter into play. If hunger or hate come into conflict with social instincts the latter are worsted. But the former once appeased, the social instincts with all their past and their hereditary growth remain persistent and active. The remembrance then of the sudden defeat suffered by instinct must necessarily take the form of remorse. Likewise the foresight of a victory won by instinct takes that of duty. "To owe" is an imperious verb, says Darwin. It seems to imply simply the consciousness of a persistent instinct, innate or partly acquired. It serves to guide us though we can disobey it. Where is new the distance that separates man from animal? Darwin jumps over it clean. This justifies the poet's lament that he feels his ignoble descent too deeply.

THE TUMULT OF OUR TIME

has sprung from this conception, the idea of evolution. What else is it but the process of growth, an unfolding; a flower from a bud, an animal from the egg. These again have to be traced to the plant and the seed, to the bird or the speck of protoplasm they sprung from. So the seed and the speck must necessarily have the latent potentialities, or the future plan—in them for the thousand and one forms they must pass through ere the flower or the bird are fully developed. And what may it be that guides the force or forces so unerringly in this process of evolution? "There's the old misgiving the crooked question." Blind force? As well call Darwin's brain "blind" which evolved his 'descent of man.' Strange that extremes should meet so pointedly in acknowledged leaders in science and philosophy, who with their colossal learning combine the crassest of ignorance! It surpasses the understanding of the veriest tiro, how they fail to realise that moral and spiritual development cannot be on the same lines as physical. No scientific demonstration is needed to convince one intellectually of the truth he knows intuitively, that he is possessed of a divine spark of the universal spirit. Browning describes how the materialist's position is liable to be shaken any moment:

"Just when we are safest, there's a sunset touch
"A fancy from a flower-bell some one's death,
"A chorus ending from Euripides—
"And that's enough for fifty hopes and fears
"As old and new at once as nature's self.
"To rap and knock and enter in our soul,
"Take hands and dance there a fantastic ring,
"Round the ancient idol, on his base again,
"The grand Perhaps! We look on helplessly."

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.

LEAKAT HUSSEIN'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The case of Leakat Hussein was again brought up to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and adjourned as the accused has not yet been sent down to Calcutta to stand his trial.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

An Imposing Pageant.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

LAST evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Bombay University held its annual Convocation, when His Excellency Sir George Clarke presided as Chancellor for the first time since he assumed charge of the Government of Bombay. A large and interesting gathering of ladies and gentlemen occupied the body of the Hall, while the galleries overhead were filled by students and others,—the whole presenting an imposing pageant and a picturesque spectacle of light, life and colour. The Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans and Syndics of the various Faculties were present at the ceremonial. At 5-45 p.m. the procession of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, having robed themselves in the University Library, entered the Hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced headed by Mr. B. M. Pandit, the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the right and the left), through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them and remained in their places until the pair immediately senior to them had passed on. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and the Syndics took the seats provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of precedence was that, after the junior Fellows, came the members of the Legislative Council; the Judges of the High Court, the Members of Council and the Bishop of Bombay. Then came the University officers—the Board of Accounts; the Registrar; the Syndics in Civil Engineering; the Syndics in Medicine; the Syndics in Law; the Syndics in Arts; the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; the Dean of the Faculty of Law; the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; the Vice-Chancellor; and the Chancellor. The order of procession was as follows; and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed :—

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr. K. Natarajan.	Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathubhai.
Mr. F. R. Vicaice.	Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.
Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.	Professor H. M. Bandkarkar.
Mr. S. S. Kadri	Dr. B. E. Ghasvala.
Mr. A. Hill.	Mr. M. K. Atmaram-Bhakhanvala.
Professor S. M. Isfahani.	Mr. S. M. Moos.
The Rev. Father Hsan.	Mr. M. D. Kanga.
Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola.	Mr. K. P. Trivedi.
Major A. Street.	Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai.
Mr. F. B. P. Lory.	Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas

dormant through life, or may, wholly or partially, be reduced by training of two kinds—direct and indirect. Direct training is that which is consciously and of set purpose provided in the form of education as the term is generally understood. Indirect training is that which results from environment, in other words from the habits of the family, the customs of the country, the intercourse with others and the store of experiences gradually gathered in the rough and tumble of life. It follows that indirect training will depend in great measure upon the accumulated knowledge of the tribe, or the nation, and in even greater measure, therefore, upon the direct training given in the form of education by which the available stock of knowledge may have been immensely increased in extent and reduced to order. And, further, the direct training, if wisely ordered, will stimulate the intellect and render it better able to assimilate, to apply and to extend the knowledge imparted. Thus the soundly educated nation, by providing a favourable environment for its people, will progress at an accelerated speed, and a three-fold advantage may be claimed for education. Conversely, the uneducated nation dependent upon indirect training will add slowly, if at all, to its scanty stores of disorderly knowledge, and will inevitably lag far behind in the onward movement of the world.

In drawing a distinction between what I have called direct and indirect training, I hope that I shall not be thought to underrate the importance of the latter. In my experience, and probably in that of most men, the most valuable training is that gained, in part unconsciously, after the period of tuition has passed. The point that I wish to emphasise is that the best of this after-training depends upon the awakening and the disciplining of the intellect and upon the environment—all due to the direct training to which I restrict the term education. Tribal man, limited to such indirect training as arises from struggle for existence, will by a process of inheritance attain extraordinary aptitudes such as the tracking powers of the Australian Aboriginess, and no possible tuition may be capable of imparting these powers. On the other hand, no nation has acquired civilization without direct training—that is, education purposely designed as such. Lastly, the training of the individual will affect, and be affected by that of the community as a whole, which may be modified in various ways by the discipline of war, conquest, or calamity.

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

In ancient India, organised education was unknown; but there was teaching of high quality in all the philosophy of the age. If the teachers were few in number, they were inspired with enthusiasm. The pupils generally lived with them, and character was developed by close personal contact. Moreover, it is clear from allusions in the sacred books of India that the teacher was held in special reverence. This is proved by such passages as the following from one of the Upanishads :—

"Speak the true;
"From study swerve not thou;
"Treat thy mother as a God; as a God treat thou thy father;
as a God shall thou treat thy teacher."

Here is a prayer from the same Upanishad, intended to be used by teacher and pupil:—

"May Brahman protect us both;
May he give us both to enjoy;
Efficiency may we both attain:
Effective may our study prove;
Hate may we not each other at all."

Another of the Upanishads shows the veneration accorded to knowledge. It is pointed out that there are three worlds—the world of man which is conquered by a son, the world of the forefathers by work, the world of the gods by science.

Then follow these remarkable words :—

"The world of the gods is the best among the worlds. Therefore they praise science."

These and other allusions in the Vedas help us to understand the spirit in which education was conducted in ancient India. Teachers and pupils were doubtless in earnest. Teaching and study were works of love. Character was formed and enthusiastic disciples became themselves teachers who spread the knowledge they had received even into distant lands. The early schools of ancient Greece must have been of like nature, and evidence seems to be accumulating that the old philosophy of India exercised a marked influence over that of Athens. When some future graduate of the University of Bombay comes to write a history of the interaction of thought among the nations of the world, he will trace the effect of the inspiration of ancient India upon the Western peoples, and he may possibly discern the signs of a returning wave. At least it is interesting to note that an impetus to Oriental study has in recent years been supplied from Western countries, and the growing mass of learning thus brought to light should help to stimulate research in India.

In his once famous essay written more than forty years ago, Dr. Temple briefly referred to an Asiatic literature "even older than the Greek," and he pointed to Asia as the contributor of "spiritual imagination" to the Education of the World. "The discipline of Asia," he wrote, "was the never-ending succession of conquering dynasties, following in each other's track like waves, an ever-moving but never advancing ocean. Cycles of change were successively passing over her, and yet at the end of every cycle she stood where she had stood before and nearly where she stands now. The growth of Europe has dwarfed her in comparison, and she is paralysed in the presence of a gigantic strength younger but mightier than her own. But, in herself, she is no weaker than she ever was. The monarchs who once led Assyrian or Babylonian, or Persian armies across half the world impose on us by the vast extent and rapidity of their conquests; but these conquests had in reality no substance, no inherent strength. This perpetual baffling of all earthly progress taught Asia to seek her inspiration in rest. She learned to fix her thoughts on another world, and was disciplined to check by her silent protest the over-earthly over-practical tendency of the Western nations. She was ever the one to refuse to measure Heaven by the standard of Earth."

Much has happened since these words were written. Our horizon to-day stretches further than that given to the vision of Dr. Temple, and an Indian can claim a greater measure of contribution to the education of the world than he was able to discern. Moreover, one Asiatic country has abandoned its "silent protest against the over-practical tendency of the Western nations," and has entered into sharp competition with those nations, using their own methods on grounds which they were inclined to regard as their natural inheritance.

EVOLUTION OF EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

It is impossible within the space of this address to attempt even to sketch the evolution of educational methods from the early and spontaneous forms to the beginning of the modern era. As communities became more highly organized, teaching tended towards concentration, and centres of learning arose in India, as in Greece and later in Rome. Powerful Rulers gave support to such institutions, which prospered or fell into decay in accordance with the conditions—tranquil or turbulent—of the times. Periods of constant war, when conquests and re-conquests followed in rapid succession, have been naturally unfavourable to education, which requires political stability for its smooth and orderly progress.

In the slow reconstruction of Europe which followed the fall of the Roman Empire, a new civilization arose upon the ruins of that which had passed away, and the religious bodies rising to great power, absorbed all the functions of education. Monastic institutions sprang up and became centres where learning was accumulated and whence it slowly spread among the upper classes leaving the masses almost untouched. After the breaking up of the monastries as a result of the Reformation in England a large number of endowed schools were created, ranging from great foundations such as those of Eton and Winchester to the humble grammar school of the little county town were Shakespeare received his scanty education. The Renaissance movement exercised a marked influence upon literature and art—an influence still felt, although tending to be submerged by the ever-advancing wave of science.

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Most important of all turning points in the history of education was the invention of printing which opened up vast possibilities now beginning to be realised. The printing press is the most powerful agent of democracy that the world has seen. Upon it, modern methods of education are based; without it, modern civilization could not have existed.

The educational system of India was directly derived from that of England at a period before the modern developments which are revolutionizing the administration of instruction had appeared above the horizon.

It is usual to regard Lord Macaulay's Minute, written in 1835, as the starting point of the system under which the University of Bombay had been brought into existence. The point at issue at this momentous juncture was the allocation of the sum of £10,000, and the Committee of Public Instruction was equally divided between oriental learning—Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit—on the one hand and English on the other hand. The Minute of Lord Macaulay, viewed at the time as a brilliant piece of writing, turned the scale in favour of the latter.

In the more critical judgment of the present day the argument appears superficial and the rhetoric misconceived. "The question now before us," wrote Lord Macaulay, "is simply whether.....we shall countenance, at the public expense, medical doctrines which would disgrace an English farrier—Astronomy which would move laughter in girls at an English boarding-school—History abounding in kings thirty feet high, and reigns thirty thousand years long—and Geography, made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter."

NARROWNESS OF MACAULAY'S VIEW.

In such terms the literature of an ancient India was held up to ridicule. As this literature was almost unknown in 1835, we may perhaps pardon the contempt poured upon it; but the argument was evidently dangerous, since other literatures, against which similar charges might have been brought, formed at the time the principal subjects of study among the cultivated classes in England. With the general proposition that English must be taught and thoroughly taught in India, we cannot quarrel; but the narrowness of Lord Macaulay's view of the objects of education in this vast country is strikingly displayed in his summary. "We must do our best," he wrote, "to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indians in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect." The complete Anglicizing of an interpreter class, which Lord Macaulay contemplated, was evidently impracticable. We cannot, by education, transform the "intellect" of an ancient people, or reconstruct their "tastes" and "opinions" in exact accordance with foreign models. Even if such a proceeding were practicable, it would be eminently undesirable; because a process of artificial conversion, which takes no account of inherent genius and aptitudes, is more likely to injure than to elevate a native population. No statesman worthily of the name in the present day would accept for a moment Lord Macaulay's proposal as an adequate and a sound basis of a system of education for India. Such a system must be founded upon the needs of the Indian people, must be shaped so as to bring out the best of their inherited qualities, and must seek to counteract any natural deficiencies.

There can be little doubt that the gravely mistaken views of Lord Macaulay served to influence education in succeeding years. Whether any traces of that influence still remain, I do not know; but I see signs of an earnest desire to bring education in India more and more into harmony with the complex and growing needs of this great country.

At the time when Lord Macaulay proposed to begin the absolute anglicizing of India, education in England was in a most unsatisfactory position. Classical literature was the principal subject of study, and while the few were able to attain a high standard of scholarship at the old universities, the so-called educated classes acquired little more than the smattering regarded as a necessary tribute to the prevailing fashion. Modern languages and English literature were generally neglected. The History taught in the schools was justly described by Herbert Spencer as "the mere tissue of names and dates and unmeaning events." "It has not," he pointed out, "the remotest bearing on any of our actions, and is of use only for the avoidance of these unpleasant criticisms which current opinion passes upon its absence."

The idea that education was intended, not to satisfy social conventions, but to prepare men and women worthily to perform their duties in life had scarcely dawned. On many grounds, therefore, it may be asserted that the period at which England began to undertake the task of education in India on the lines laid down by Lord Macaulay, was distinctly unpropitious, and Japan by starting with a clear field nearly fifty years later gained some advantages.

Since 1835, the entire system of education in England has been revolutionized, politically and administratively; but a volume would be needed to describe the movement which, gathering strength slowly at first, has made giant strides in recent years under the stress of international competition and in obedience to the imperious demands of modern science. We, in common with most Western nations, and with the Japanese, have accepted the principles that education is a matter for State direction, to be regulated, therefore, by law, that primary education should be compulsory and as far as possible free, that instruction up to the highest standards should be made available for selected students in the lower walks of life, and that the main object should be to develope to the utmost the intellectual and industrial powers of the nation as a whole.

BROADER VIEW IN JAPAN.

The aim of the first Educational Code of Japan, framed in 1872, is defined in the following words:—"It is intended henceforth that education should be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member."

This is an ambitious programme; but I find from the admirable Report by Principal Sharp that the number of Japanese boys under instruction is now 95 per cent., and of girls 87 per cent., of the respective totals. Clearly, therefore, the process of diffusion has already made striking progress in Japan, and elsewhere also the number of children who receive no instruction is a diminishing quantity.

The general methods which are now being applied to the problem of education differ absolutely from those which held the field in ancient days. Public funds are largely applied to educational purposes. Spontaneity has given place to compulsion, except that individuals and corporations now give large sums—in the United States especially—to educational purposes. Natural selection of teachers and pupils, such as once existed, has been exchanged for arrangements of a highly organised character. Teaching has become a recognised profession, and pedagogy is regarded as a special branch of learning. Plato rejected all compulsion in his ideal Republic. "A free spirit," he wrote, "ought to learn no piece of learning with slavery.....no piece of compelled learning is lasting in the soul." These words embody a truth; but the exacting demands of modern life and the huge volume of modern learning force us to disregard it in great measure.

If we accept, as we must, the revolution in educational requirements and methods, our difficulties in meeting those requirements and in applying those methods will be evident on the slightest reflection.

AIMS OF EDUCATION.

The first aim of every rationally conceived system of education must be to evolve men and women fitted in all ways to perform their duties as good and effective citizens. The second aim should be to quicken the capacity for the higher enjoyments of life. To fulfil these conditions literally must always be difficult and frequently impossible. Knowledge is vast and infinitely varied. The work of the world must be carried on, or the race would perish. The production of food alone must occupy a huge army of workers, and if this army fails, all other forms of activity will be unavailing. The period of tuition for the great mass of humanity—the period when the mind is most responsive to training—must be rigidly limited.

Above this great mass of workers, there is a long gradually ascending chain stretching up from the headman of a gang of labourers to the statesman entrusted with the direction of national affairs. An ideal system of education should aim at supplying the needs of the individuals composing each link in this chain, weakness in which would react upon the whole body politic and might tell heavily upon the army of productive workers. So stated, the problem is evidently insoluble, and the ideal unattainable. We are driven to fall back upon methods which must at best be rough approximations to our requirements and will, always, therefore, be open to criticism. In place of attempting to provide special training for all classes, we must strike an average by providing facilities in various grades of attainment, trusting that special aptitudes will be evoked which will lead their possessors into the paths of learning which the State has laid out. At the bottom, there must be the best general instruction possible in the brief period available for the great mass of children. At the top, the means of education must be such as to equip leaders in literature, science, industry and art and teachers who will maintain and advance the standards in the future.

This is in fact the task which modern systems are attempting to undertake; but directly we approach practical details the points of controversy are almost endless. The question at each stage of the educational ladder, is, as Herbert Spencer explains, "not whether such or such knowledge is of worth, but what is its relative worth?" and the answer depends upon complex considerations arising from racial and economic conditions which vary greatly in different countries. The time element also cannot be neglected, and we must ask ourselves how we can employ given and limited periods to the best practical advantage. The use of the world "practical" in this connection, supplies a ready and an attractive bone of contention. "Acquirement of every kind," wrote Herbert Spencer, "has two values—value as knowledge and value as discipline," and elsewhere he states the all-comprehending problem of life as "the right ruling of conduct in all directions and under all circumstances." It is possible to argue at any length the relative values of knowledge as knowlepge and as mental discipline, the kind of knowledge which forms the best discipline, the importance of right judgment as compared with the acquisition of learning, and the nature of training best calaulated to ensure the "right ruling of conduct." In deciding these vitally important points, which lie at the roots of a national system of education, the special characteristics of a people must be taken into full consideration. While certain principles are eternal, there can be no universal system applicable to all countries alike.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT.

The general lines of the system having been laid down, it is necessary to determine the subjects to be taught at various stages, the standards to be aimed at, and the means of enabling students to pass from one standard to another. Limitations of several kinds will now supervene. The time available for study in the various grades cannot be arbitrarily extended, and the courses must be adjusted accordingly. As an overloading of subjects can only conduce to superficiality, curricula must be rigidly restricted. Financial difficulties also will certainly present themselves, since even the richest communities cannot devote to education all the funds which could be spent with advantage. At every stage, therefore, the allocation of available financial provision will entail complex and anxious consideration. In the case of this Presidency, for example, would it now be best widely to extend Primary education with a view to build up environment from the bottom? Or, should Secondary Education of the relatively few be pressed in the hope of its reaction upon the masses? Or, again, should College training be raised with a view to the production of a select body of expert teachers and leaders of thought in the great departments of learning? The wisest among us might well feel diffidence in attempting to decide these points. Lastly, if a perfectly balanced scheme of graduated training had been evolved, methods of administration and of inspection would remain for discussion, and would give rise to many questions depending upon local conditions, political, social and economic. I have barely indicated the nature of the problems which confront Governments responsible for the direction of modern systems of education. I trust, however, that I have amply justified the assertion that the subject is fraught with difficulties and that being essentially psychological in many important aspects, it is largely elusive. Perhaps also I may have succeeded incidentally in showing that, while facile criticisms can always be directed against educational policy however well conceived, proposals for constructive reforms demand from the authors the most careful study and must be based on a wide knowledge of men and of affairs.

Coming fresh from the outside to the study of the many great questions which are stirring the once tranquil depths of Indian thought, I am fully conscious that my early impressions may need correction in the light of fuller knowledge. I venture, on this public occasion, to state some of these impressions, it is with the hope that they may at least serve to elicit the opinions of others better qualified than myself to form a sound judgment of the educational needs of the people of India.

PERSONAL VIEWS.

I must frankly confess at the outset to a slight sense of disappointment. There is, quite naturally, much political discussion in India; but I fail to find any adequate attempts to grapple with practical requirements growing rapidly more urgent. Amidst much airy speculation, I discern no sufficient recognition of some elementary facts, and the scientific attitude of mind which insists on tracing the relations between causes and effects appears to be unfortunately rare. India seems to adhere to her "protest against the over-practical tendency of the Western nations" in days when practical considerations, based on the achievements of science, are becoming more and more insistent throughout the world. With some notable exceptions—too few in number—leaders of research, literary, historical, or scientific, have not yet arisen to guide thought and advance progress in India. The permanent advancement of a people can only be secured by the agency of its own inherent capacities stimulated by education suited to its needs. The inherited leaning towards metaphysical speculation which characterises the Indian mind seems to require the corrective of science, which education has at present failed to supply. Western influence has certainly tended to modify the old customs of India; but reconstruction cannot be said to have made marked progress.

PRAISE FOR THE GAEKWAR.

As His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda most wisely said in his speech at the Alexandra Girls School in 1904: "I do not believe that all our old customs can be entirely valueless; nor, on the other hand are they valuable merely because they are old. But we need some touchstone to apply to them, to show us which is the gold and which is the dross of ignorant superstition which has gathered round them. Such a touchstone education must supply." We may hope that this process of selections is surely, if slowly, operating, that the new customs of India will retain all that is best of the old, and that the imagination of the East will be disciplined, but not destroyed, by the influence of the West.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Turning to the educational fabric, as it exists in the Presidency, the present weakness of the foundation—primary education—seems evident. The number of primary schools and the remuneration of the teachers are plainly inadequate. Alike in quantity and in quality there is need for improvement, and the Government is fully alive to this need. Secondary education appears to lean upon a curriculum somewhat too literary in character for modern requirements, and the Intermediate Examination, which must influence the teaching, seems to embrace too many subjects for thoroughness. In the higher standards, undue effort must be expended on preparing for a Matriculation Examination which, judged by results, cannot be wholly satisfactory. In 1906, only 446 students graduated out of 1,390 Matriculates and it is doubtful whether on the average one-fourth of the candidates obtain a degree. This implies that large numbers of students have entered upon college life unprepared to take full advantage of the instruction available, and by swelling the size of the classes may reduce the efficiency of the training given to those best able to profit by it. Recent changes have reduced the number of Matriculates from 1,887 in 1906 to 1,121 in 1907 which should have the effect of mitigating this evil.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING.

The colleges, in some cases, seem to attempt to teach too many subjects, and concentration appears eminently desirable. In the Imperial University at Tokyo, the six colleges deal severally with Law, Medicine, Literature, Engineering, Science, and Agriculture. I am aware of the difficulties of carrying out a similar grouping here; but I believe that a gradual movement in this direction is desirable. Meanwhile, I regard the affiliation of the Agricultural College to the University as a wise step, and I trust that this College will do much to promote progress in the greatest of Indian industries. Although there seems to be some waste of power in the colleges, due to the causes I have mentioned, there is no provision for post-graduate training, which, in Japan, can be carried on for five years. The University at present receives immature students and has been unable—partly for that reason—to utlize the best of its teaching powers and to train up to the high standard now required to produce leaders of original research and professors in the great departments of knowledge. The Institute which the munificence of the late Mr. Tata is proving will afford facilities for post-graduate courses in science; but I trust that the University will be able to move in this direction in the future.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

India is crying aloud for science—native science—but I find that, in the last five years, only 25 degrees of Bachelor of Science were conferred as compared with 1,321 Bachelorships of Arts. In parts, this may be due to the idea, unhappily not yet extinct, that the possession of a B.A. degree is a passport to Government service, to be striven for as such, and not as the hall-mark of an education to be subsequently extended and turned to account to supply the many needs of India. I think, however, that our system is defective in regard to scientific training. The inculcation of scientific ideas does not begin early enough, and cannot be carried far enough, for want of adequately equipped laboratories. In Japan, science is taught in the upper primary courses; but does not appear till a much later stage in Bombay, and may almost be said to be confined to the Colleges which cannot all be equipped with the expensive appliances necessary for the training they ought to be able to impart. The attempt to make each College into a complete teaching University must necessarily fail, and concentration, in the case of science training especially, appears to be essential. A beneficent patron of learning could render no better aid to the advancement of science than by providing the University with first class physical and chemical laboratories.

Comparisons with Japan are tempting; but on account of the disparity of conditions they would not be just to India. As Principal Sharp points out, our expenditure on education would have to be increased from about four millions sterling to twenty-seven millions to provide an amount per head equal to that available in Japan. Religion and caste introduce difficulties in India, which do not exist among the comparatively homogeneous Japanese, who, with the exception of the sons and daughters of some of the nobility, all meet on equal terms in the schools and colleges. Finally, Japan has the great advantage that all instruction is given in the vernacular. I am aware that there are great differences of opinion in India upon this important question; but I doubt whether sufficient allowance is made for the difficulties imposed upon the Indian student. To grapple with scientific subjects in a foreign language imperfectly assimilated must involve undue strain, and may entail learning by rote to the exclusion of that disciplining of the mind which all sound education should accomplish. Until the stage of thinking in a foreign language is reached, I do not believe that it can be used as a medium for the development of the reasoning faculties and the inculcation of scientific ideas.

NEGLECT OF MORAL TRAINING.

One other impression remains to be stated. I am not convinced that education in India is proving sufficiently effective in the development of character or that we are justified in neglecting moral training which was a conspicuous feature in ancient India, and which runs through the whole structure of education in modern Japan. There can be no doubt that the teaching of the wonderful code of honour, of truth, of self-abnegation and of patriotism, known has "Bushido," has powerfully influenced the Japanese nation. Ancient India has bequeathed to us an even loftier guide of conduct. I quote from Sir Edwin Arnold's fine translation of the Bagavad-gita:—

"Fearlessness, singleness of soul, the will
Always to strive for wisdom; opened hand
And governed appetites; and piety,
And love of lonely study; humbleness,
Uprightness, heed to injure naught which lives;
Truthfulness, slowness unto wrath, a mind
That lightly letteth go what others prize;
And equanimity and charity
Which spieth no man's faults; and tenderness
Towards all that suffer; a contented heart,
Flattered by no desires; a bearing mild,
Modest, and grave, with manhood nobly mixed,
With patience, fortitude and purity;
An unrevengeful spirit, never given
To rate itself too high—such be the signs,
O Indian Prince! of him whose feet are set
On that fair path which leads to heavenly birth."

It is sad to think that the vast mass of the people of India live and die in ignorance of these immortal words, echoing from remote antiquity. Might we not find in them principles which all religions could accept, and means of supplying the moral basis—now lacking—upon which education and all other forms of human activity should rest? In a remarkable book entitled "China's Only Hope," the Great Viceroy, Change-chi-tung, powerfully pleaded for a return to ancient precepts as the only means of regenerating his country. India, like China, has wandered away from the teaching of her greatest sages.

EDUCATION MUST SUIT LOCAL NEEDS.

Viewing education in India as a whole, I can see no advantage in attempts to centralize which must fail in a country so vast and so varied. The Provincial Governments have the means of ascertaining Provincial needs and Provincial opinion, which they must desire to satisfy. Uniform rules unfitted for universal application may gravely retard progress which a healthy rivalry between Provinces would tend to promote. If, as in Europe, local conditions led, by a natural process, to the development of special local facilities for teaching in some departments, means of communication are ample, and the occasional interchange of students between Provinces would be beneficial. I have endeavoured to deal with principles only, and I have left many branches of education untouched. If some of my remarks appear too critical, the reason is that I attach supreme importance to education in India and that I am most anxious to help in bringing it into fullest harmony with the needs of the people. Education in India, and in Bombay especially, is progressing. There are encouraging signs of growing interest in educational and industrial conferences. Generous gifts in aid of education have been forthcoming, and others will doubtless follow. Among the Mahomedans, there are visible indications of an awakening, which, under the guidance of their leaders, will bring about an uplifting of the community. In Baroda, the earnest educational efforts of His Highness the Gaekwar are above praise, and the results in this important State will be far-reaching. The uprising of organized native opinion on matters of education will be a great help to Government. It is our earnest wish to do the best that our means permit to broaden the mental vision of the people, to give them, not knowledge only, but the wisdom that comes from knowledge co-ordinated and transmuted into living intellectual force—the wisdom essential alike to economic progress and to the right ruling of private and public life. Only by education, leavening the mass of the population and creating gradully the environment which stimulates and inspires, can India be raised to the position which she ought to occupy among the great countries of the world.

To the teachers upon whose zeal and efficiency the success of the best regulated system of education must depend, I venture to address a few words. Your responsibility is great, and your profession is second to none in honour. Give your best ungrudgingly with the consciousness that you are helping to shape the destinies of India. Remember that personal influence is all-powerful in moulding character, and can be won by sympathy alone. Seek not only to impart learning, but to inspire. Thus will you attain the highest satisfaction that life can give—the sense of duty faithfully and worthily performed.

For the graduates who complete their University career to-day a new period of education must now begin—the education of life, with its many trials and disappointments. Your success or failure will depend upon yourselves. What you have learned will not avail and will quickly be forgotten if you do not apply it and extend its borders. Speaking from long experience, I urge you to keep up your studies. The education you have received is a trust which you may squander or turn to the good of your country. As educated men, you my will wield influence for good or for evil, and you can advance or retard the progress of India. Cherish a lofty standard of duty, and put the good of others above the aims of personal ambition. Be ever in earnest in all you undertake, and rule your lives with "patience, fortitude and purity." Then will you become good citizens, worthy of the University which has trained you, of the great country to which you belong, and of the happiness and success which I most cordially wish you.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Before the next annual Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor will have severed his connection with the University which he loves, and for which he has long laboured. By his broad sympathy, his energy and his ability, he has been an inspiring influence to which education in the Bombay Presidency owes more than words can express. The loss will be severely felt; but the good work which the Vice-Chancellor has accomplished and the example which he leaves will remain as valued heritages of the University of Bombay. His services to the cause of education have recently been recognized by His Majesty the King-Emperor, and I hope that the University will set its seal of warm appreciation on these services by conferring upon him the highest honour at its disposal.

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows had left the Hall.

THE Chinese representative and the Tibetan Shape paid a visit to the Foreign Department of the Government of India yesterday. The Trade Regulations for Tibet which they are discussing with Sir Louis Dane are understood to be now practically ready for signature.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE LISBON ASSASSINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 18.

London, February 10.—The Bishop of Stepney in St. Paul's Cathedral, referring to the Portuguese assassinations, deplored the loosening of the satanic forces beneath society's fabric.

Father Vaughan, in Farm street church, said that he was shocked and that no thoughtful man whose hand was on the pulse of Europe would be surprised at the commission of the most diabolical crimes.

Senhor Franco's father was mobbed at Lisbon yesterday. When Senhor Franco visited the palace before fleeing to Spain by motor Queen Amelia upbraided him severely. The ex-Premier lodged his fortune in foreign banks prior to his flight.

When the Pope heard of the assassination he exclaimed "Poor Amalie! Now she may really be called the sainted Queen."

One of the arrested regicides is an Italian engaged in the *Lyric* theatre, another a well dressed man who is so nervous that the warders dare not allow him knife and fork. The third is a journalist who apparently is quite innocent.

Tsar's Assassination Report.

The story of the Tsar's assassination, circulated in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, is denied.

The Crater of Vesuvius Subsiding.

London, February 10.—Prior to the last eruption the crater of Vesuvius was 4,452 feet. It is now only 4,077.

Exclusion of Aliens from England.

During the year ending March last 1,295 aliens were excluded from Britain at a cost of £13,000.

The Unemployed in America.

There are 160,000 unemployed in five American cities: Chicago 50,000, St. Louis 40,000, Philadelphia 30,000, Boston 30,000, Pittsburg 10,000.

The Ulster King-of-Arms.

Sir Arthur Vickars refused to relinquish his office as Ulster King of Arms demanding a notification according to law and yielded under protest yesterday. Legal developments are expected.

Claim upon Windsor Castle Lands.

The number of the unemployed marching from Manchester to London to demand Windsor Castle lands which they claim they could more suitably use than the present owners dwindled through quarrels from 50 to 18 at Walford. The Salvation Army paid the return fares.

Exclusion of Japanese from America.

Mr. Young on behalf of the American Labour Federation representing 2,000,000 men declared a Convention of the delegates from the Asiatic Exclusion Leagues of the Pacific Coast States and British Columbia, at Seattle, that unless the Japanese were excluded by a fresh law they would control the Pacific slope within 25 years.

Accurate Naval Gun Firing.

The Admiralty report indicates a remarkable increase in the accuracy of gun firing.

More than 30 people are concerned in the plot, the idea being to wipe out the whole Royal family and to establish a Republic. Queen Amalie's hat was struck and her dress bespattered with blood.

Mr. Churchill on Empire's Greatest Problem.

Mr. Winston-Churchill addressing a League of young Liberals declared after his tour that the Empire's greatest problem is at home, namely the people's condition. The unemployed problem, he characterised, as Achilles' heel; civilization and Socialists and Tariffists fastened on it like greedy vultures, thus hoping to be carried to power. He was not prepared to say that everyone should be equal, but he declared that nobody should have everything until everybody had something. The liberal policy, he said, must build up minimum standards of life and labour and should provide that above a certain level of comfort competition should be free, but none should be permitted to work below it.

Tariff Reform Movement.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain sent a message to 1,500 delegates of the Tariff Reform League, presided over by Viscount Ridley, that the success of the movement had exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Discovery of Phosphates on Feys Island.

The German Expedition discovered a rich deposits of phosphates on Feys Island in the North of New Guinea.

Bible Prize to a Druce Witness.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an amazing diary covering several columns giving the history of a Bible presented to Mrs. Robinson, one of the Druce case witnesses as a prize by the Duchess of Gloucester. The prize is addressed to the Mortlake National School where Mrs. Robinson was educated.

The Thaw Case.

A large crowd cheered Harry Thaw and his wife as they were leaving New York by motor for the Matteawan Lunatic Asylum where Thaw to be incarcerated. There was vociferous applause in Court on the aquittal from responsibility. Mr. Justice Dowling says he anticipates recurrent attacks of maniacal and suicidal insanity as there is no proof his recovery.

VITRIOL OUTRAGE ON MAGISTRATES.

Reward Offered for Detection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Commissioner of Police is offering a reward of Rs. 500 for any information leading to the arrest of the man who the other day threw sulphuric acid on Messrs. Mitter and Bose, the Magistrates of Howrah while they were driving together in Harrison Road.

SWINDLING TRADESMEN.

Accused Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

S. F. Barkley who was charged with receiving goods from the Great Eastern Hotel and other local tradesmen under fraudulent circumstances as previously reported was to-day convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Viceroy is likely to visit Aligarh in April.

STREE BODHE JUBILEE.

A Brilliant Function.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE evening entertainment in connection with the Stree Bodhe and Social Progress Jubilee, held yesterday in the Town Hall, proved a brilliant function. The Hall which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion was full of the elite of Bombay. The gathering was quite a cosmopolitan one, consisting as it did of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the various communities in the City. His Excellency the Governor and H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda were on arrival received by the members of the Committee. The Committee received letters of congratulations from a number of distinguished persons and societies, among the former being Lord Curzon, Lord Reay, Major-General Playfair and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. The Private Secretary to the Viceroy in a telegram expressed His Excellency's hearty congratulations and assured the Committee and the directors of the Stree Bodhe their Excellencies' close sympathy with their unsparing efforts in furthering the best interests of Indian womanhood. "The Snake Charmer," a song, was beautifully sung by Miss Piroja Kabraji. The "Queen's Rival" recited by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was also greatly appreciated. A Gujerati song then followed, which was sung by Mrs. Dinshaw, accompanied by Miss Kothare who also gave a Sitar Solo. A splendid tableau, "Daughters of the Empire" concluded the programme. European, Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies took part in the tableau. The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

Mrs MuirMackenzie, in opening the proceedings, said it was the finale of the Jubilee week. The different gatherings that had taken place had their own special interest. Very significant to her mind was the meeting of the five hundred school children who gathered in that hall at the invitation of the Stree Bodhe Committee. Many of them who were present that day found it almost impossible to believe that fifty years ago there was not a single girls' school in Bombay and that even Parsee ladies were then in Purdah. The striking change that had taken place in the matter of women's education was largely the work of the Parsee community who were ably assisted by the late Mr. Kabraji and the Stree Bodhe paper. Just as significant as the children's fete in that hall were the speeches made at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Monday week. It was indeed a unique occasion. Never before had Hindu, Parsee, Mahomedan and English ladies met together to speak from a public platform. All who heard the eloquent speeches would agree that there were not a few Indian women who had taken full advantage of all the benefits to be derived from modern education. Let them believe that that pioneer gathering and the entertainment of that night were good omens foretelling a knitting together of all communities out there and a real growth of friendly feeling between the East and the West. (Applause.) She would like to congratulate Miss Kabraji and her sister on the able way they had arranged that Jubilee Celebration, and Miss Kabraji was a good example of the way the daughters of India made use of education. Mr. John Morley in a letter to Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree said that he certainly approved of the good work the Stree Bodhe set itself to do.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie concluded by saying that H. E. the Governor had surpassed himself in kindness by consenting after the arduous labours of that afternoon to be present there that evening and address them a few words of sympathy and encouragement. They would all join with her in expressing their deep regret that he should have been unaccompanied by Her Excellency, and at the persistent illness which had prevented them from enjoying her sympathetic and gracious presence.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the meeting. He said he had great pleasure to come there and express his sympathy with the work carried on by the "Stree Bodhe." There was little doubt that the position of women in ancient India was higher than what it was now. The change in the position was due the many causes. He did not wish that evening to dwell upon the place of woman in society, for a gentleman who had recently spoken on the subject had brought upon himself very great trouble. (Laughter and cheers.) He would take a moderate view. He would say that no nation could really be enlightened unless woman's influence permeated that nation. What was called unrest in India was partly due to a feeling that all was not right and to a praise worthy desire on the part of the people to better themselves; and one thing certainly not right in India was the position of women. He did not think that education would destroy the beautiful characteristics of Indian women. The more women learnt about life the more useful would it prove to them. His Excellency proceeded to say that what the Government wished for was co-operation and sympathy between the people themselves—the lack of which was witnessed only last week—and between the Government and the people. (Applause.) The Stree Bodhe Jubilee function had brought Hindu, Parsee, Mahomedan and European ladies on the same platform—which was indeed, a very happy spectacle and which made them hopeful of India's future. His Excellency concluded by expressing his great sympathy with the efforts of Messrs. Kabraji. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor said the march of social progress in India and also elsewhere was like the flow of a river small in its beginnings. The reformers in India did the work without noise. The work of social reform in Bombay commenced about 1850 with the starting of voluntary schools by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the band of young Elphinstonians whose perseverance and enthusiasm men of the present generation could form no conception. The next step was the starting of the "Rast Goftar" by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the third was the starting of the "Stree Bodhe" and the fourth was the advent among them of Miss Mary Carpenter. They had at the head of the Government of Bombay a man of ideas and of action, who had the insight of the poet and the foresight of the statesman. (Loud Applause.)

A very interesting programme was then gone through. A tableau arranged by Mrs. Ali Akbar was simply splendid.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Captain McArthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. She brought details comprising 5 officers, 4 ladies, and 8 children, 7 warrant officers, 3 women, and 6 children, 110 men, 3 women and 12 children.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1660 Market Bombay, &c.

SUFFERED A YEAR WITH SORE EY

HYDERABAD NOTES.

On the 8th instant—the day of the burial of the late King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal—the Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, His Lordship Dr. P. Vigano, celebrated a Pontifical Requiem High Mass, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Civati, Menconi, Pagani, and Barrett, in St. Anthony's Chapel, near the Secunderabad Market, the Office of the Dead being recited or chanted previously. The choir was composed entirely of Goans, and the congregation was fully Goanese, sprinkled with a few Portuguese. It is creditable to say that the whole community, which has become a large one since plague broke out in Bombay, was present. The service was solemn and impressive, and the Chapel was heavily draped in black. To give the occasion an official colouring, it was intended to invite the attendance of the Hon'ble the Resident; but the notion had to be abandoned owing to the approaches to the Chapel not permitting a carriage to drive up.

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The last Matriculation results of the Madras University, which are much belated, are characterised as a general slaughter or Massacre of the Innocents. Ninety per cent. of the failures for the Nizam's Dominions are attributed to the General Knowledge paper, while the success attained in the other subjects is calculated thus: English 50 per cent., Vernacular or Second Language 55per cent., and Mathematics 75 per cent. In view of the disastrous failures, which are not confined to Hyderabad, the Principal of a local school was heard to remark that there was really "something rotten in Denmark." He said he was so sure that the boys he sent up would pass that he was "prepared to register an oath to that effect here on Earth or in Heaven;" and his surprise could be imagined when he found that the whole lot had failed. There is some mystery enshrouding the present day examinations. If there is a tendency to limit the number of passes and thus prevent the dignity of a University Certificate being associated with some dingy market-stall for the sale of tobacco or snuff, as is seen in Madras, the Senate could well devise the means. Personally, I am for unrestricted education; for if my "chaprasi" is a University man, I should like him all the better for it. He would understand me readily and, perhaps, be of assistance in some way.

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One of our leading Parsi citizens, Mr. Dossabhoy N. Chinoy, with Mrs. Chinoy, leaves for England on the 4th April next, and Mr. G. Casson Walker, C.I.E., follows on the 11th idem.

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As you have already mentioned, the Government of India has sanctioned the retention of the services of Mr. Walker by the Nizam's Government for another period of three years; but the fact of his going on six months' furlough has set the ball in motion, and many verily believe—and persuade others to do the same—that he will not come back This, of course, smacks of the saying that the wish is father to the thought. Mr. Walker, on the expiry of another three years, will have attained the Age-Limit, and then any speculation as to his retirement might be relevant. He is not too well liked, because of his penchant for retrenchment and the introduction of the new Civil Service Rules. But while conceding to him all credit for this, I pause to reflect why he has advised the Government to give all heads of departments a motor-car with a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 for its up-keep. The official heads here receive handsome salaries, and the keeping of a motor-car is well within their means. The State has big enough burdens, why this useless one? It adds no laurels to a depleted Exchequer, to be sure. On the other hand, the motor-car craze becomes all the more inexplicable, in light of the fact that when he first came to Hyderabad to take charge of the State's Finances, Mr. Walker regarded the "Amira" or Government Stable's as a most unjustifiable waste of public money, with the result that—except those carriages and horses which were reserved for a few favoured officials—the "Amira" Stables were abolished, and all the carriages and horses went to the hammer and were sold at a terrible sacrifice. Whatever the loss, however, that thus resulted between expenditure and asset, the saving that would and did result compensated for and justified it—indeed, it will be found that the value of a Sinking Fund created by the saving would represent a very large sum of money. If therefore Mr. Walker seriously felt that the existence of the "Amira" Stables was unjustified, it would be of interest to know how he proposes to justify a sort of State "Garage" at a cost of Rs. 100 per month per unit! The difference would seem to synchronise with the difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee." Touring expenses is an item in the life of Hyderabad officialdom which has to bear many burdens! But even if the sparsity of the country and the areas to be covered be taken as the pretext for what is not allowed—except under very special and distinctive circumstances—by any other Government, what if it is possible to point to one case, at least, in which an European official who has been endowed with a motor-car makes it a rule to leave his car at home whenever he goes out on tours, which are rather frequent—for T. A. has of course to be earned! It is marvellous how men change under the atmospheric conditions that prevail in Hyderabad; and how, in course of time, they adapt themselves to local influences, pandering to the Deceits of the Gods and exulting in the Plaudits of the Gallery: and yet these are unconscious, perhaps, of the evil they do—may be—unintentionally. My long residence in the State and association with all classes of its peoples has impressed my mind very forcibly with the belief that Englishmen in Hyderabad become demoralised and denationalised under the influences of their surroundings, the general principle being to serve Mammon and *perhaps*, honour God.

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The influx of Degreed men from Edinburgh is regularly increasing, and in almost every branch of the service one can count a few. It strikes one as strange that, in spite of this flattering condition, the business capacity is, as it were, in the inverse ratio. The reason is not far to seek: These men—most of them, at any rate, raw and inexperienced—are pitchforked into responsible positions directly they return from Europe. It is an admitted fact that most of our young aspirants who proceed to Europe are those with an imperfect scholastic training and a smattering of knowledge. The foundation therefore being weak, the superstructure at the best could only be ornamental. To adorn a Diploma, there should be natural intelligence and practical application of knowledge gained. It is a pity that the old system of Apprenticeship and Attaches has been made to give way to fatuous degrees. The Diploma has no doubt an academic value, but confronted with stern business capabilities it counts for little, unless and until the holder acquires sound practical knowledge in a certain department and enter life in a corresponding branch of the public service. It would, for example, be foolish to train a man for Engineering and squeeze him into the Judicial Department. An appointment might have attraction, but the power of influence should be subordinated to the fitness of things, which would mean much to many.

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The Malegaon Jatra (Bidar District), which was discontinued for some years owing to plague, was resumed last year under sanction of the Subadar of Gulburga with the concurrence of the Nizam's Government. It was got up on a gorgeous scale and commenced from the middle of December last. It terminates on the 3rd of March next. Nawab Rafaat Yar Jung, the First Talukdar of Bidar, was careful to issue strict orders and circulars prohibiting people coming from plague-infected areas.

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The Mint Case is quite the scandal of the hour, and it would be wise if the Government ordered that the Commission should sit with open doors—certainly not "in camera"! The reasoning in favour of open doors has everything to recommend it, while what is now going on is against public interests. Either some one—or more than one—is to blame for the state of things alleged against those who are practically defending themselves, or the allegations are false and there is nothing for which to attach blame to anyone. In the former event, the balance of public benefit from the publicity would be great; while, on the other hand, if the allegations are false, the public, in the interests of the accused, should be eye and ear witnesses of the innocence or guilt established by the trial. One cannot imagine that in a Mint Case anything has to be related of an obscene or offensive character by which the public ear would be offended—such as divorce or other proceedings often produce; and therefore the question naturally arises, what has to be concealed—not the guilt of false accusers? It is much to be regretted that when this penchant for Commissions is indulged in, those who are responsible for their constitution do not make a judicious selection, instead of introducing into them some personalities who are as innocent of law as they are of anything that is not tinctured with a bid for patronage, unless it is intended that the Commission is to receive instruction from the same power or influence that constitutes it. Hyderabad has always been and will always continue to be a conundrum: there have been instances in which prosecutions against Europeans have been launched which have been based on nothing more than malignancy and malice—the cases referred to have told their own story in that direction. And yet, there are cases in which prosecutions have been suppressed or trials have taken place with the finding settled before such trials! In the case now referred to, serious charges have been made against an European British official, whose defence is hampered by the fact that he is not before a judge and jury which has the power to convict or acquit him of the charges that are under trial, or which, in the alternative, underlie the purpose for which the Mint Commission has been constituted. Unless the whole thing is another one of those Hyderabad Burlesques, the concerned should base their experience on past—though not long distant—history and seek justice, as they would be entitled to do, in a court composed of a British judge and jury. It would seem that if the Nizam has no right to try an European, his Government has no right to constitute a Commission to do what he cannot do himself. What is the Resident doing? Is he not the entity who is vested with the power and the duty to protect the rights—nay, the privileges—of European and other British subjects? or is the status created by tradition and by law to be set aside at the will of individuals? Surely there is some power in existence to indicate the rights of the Britisher—even in Hyderabad!

ICHABOD.

MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

Memorial by Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

At the preliminary meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras held yesterday evening in the Anjuman building with Khan Bahadur Gulam Muhammad Sahib Mohajer in the chair, it was resolved that a suitable memorial to be hereafter determined, be raised in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. T. Boddam for the purpose of commemorating the valuable services rendered by him towards the spread of education among the Mahomedan community and of recognising the unselfish and successful help he rendered to the Anjuman, Mufidi Ahlai Islam and Mahomedan Education Association during the last 10 years. A Committee was appointed to put this resolution into effect.

RIDING ACCIDENT.

Raja Hari Singh Badly Thrown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

A Jammu correspondent writes that a serious accident occurred to Mian Sahib, Raja Hari Singh the only son of Sir Amar Singh. It appears he was riding at full speed on the Satwari parade ground and from the opposite direction his Sowar who had been called by him approached at a galop. Both the riders apparently lost control of their horses which charged into each other. The young Raja's horse was killed on the spot while the Sowar's horse died four hours later. Hari Singh was thrown badly and has hurt his leg and arm. Colonel Edwards the Residency Surgeon is attending on him.

MR. SHIRLEY TREMEARNE.

Rough-Handled by Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne who was being driven in his motor car to Barrackpore on Monday evening was subjected to some annoyance in Cornwallis Street by students one of whom was knocked down by the car accidentally, the lad having been pushed by his companions. Mr. Tremearne stopped the car to inquire into the lad's injuries when the crowd became hostile and pelted the occupants with stones. Mr. Tremearne then drove away.

THE "HITAISHI" SEDITION CASE.

Editor and Printer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Justices Geidt and Woodroffe to-day heard an application on behalf of the Editor and Printer of the Barisal Vernacular Paper "Hitaishi" who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Barisal, the Editor to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the Printer to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under Section 124A, I. P. C., for publishing seditious articles in the paper. Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

FOREST EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Assembly in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. S. Earley Wilmot, Inspector General of Forests, is going home for a few weeks to represent India on the Committee on Forest Education which is to assemble in London on the 15th. He will leave by Mail next Saturday and is expected to return to India on April.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUDTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Sharigh and Nakus on 13th instant at 5 p. m., followed by another an hour later. There was no fresh damage except the widening of cracks of the building damaged in the earthquake shocks which occurred on January 12th last.

LADY RUBY ELLIOT.

Wedding Present of Calcutta Ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Lady Minto takes with her to England a wedding present for Lady Ruby Elliot from the ladies of Calcutta in the shape of an oval pendant of agate engraved with inscriptions from the Koran, mounted in filigree and diamonds.

Lieutenant H. D. Carlton, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, is permitted to proceed to England, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Hush Mother! come on tiptoe, come very quick our birdie is here, "whispered three little voices to me, as I opened the nursery door one day last winter I crept softly to the window and there outside on the window ledge was a little brown sparrow pecking away at a plate of bread crumbs. He was quite alone and must have been very brave to venture so near to the three little faces that were pressed so tightly against the window. He seemed to know that they were friends, for he never once tried to fly away, even when Bertie moved, clapped his hand, and cried "you our own dear birdie", no, he only looked up with his quick bright eye, and stopped eating, to make sure it was all right, till Florence and Frankie cried "Oh! don't, or he will fly away."

There was such a fuss and commotion amongst the other sparrows in the tree close by, they chipped and twittered and hopped from twig to twig and said quite plainly they did not think it was fair this little brother should get all the crumbs. Some even ventured to fly to the window, they came darting down, but no, the little cowards, off they turned back again to their twig, and our birdie had the feast all to himself. "Your little sparrows will soon be as tame as the birds at Lucerne" I said, and at once three pair of little arms were round my neck "Mother tell us about them," so we nestled on the sofa close to the fire.

"Well, it was some years ago, when you were all too small to remember, that we spent a summer at Lucerne, a pretty town in Switzerland. Our house stood on the side of a hill, overlooking the town, the blue lake and the mountains beyond, mountains that are always covered with snow, even on the hottest day, and look so cool and white. We had a pretty garden surrounded by trees and often on hot days you would play under their shade while I sat and worked. Then I noticed that up in every tree was a tiny house, like a fairy Swiss chalet as the little wooden houses in Switzerland are called. I wondered who put them there, and what was their use. How you would have liked one for a dolls house, they were so pretty and each had a small round hole on either side. Can you guess what they were for? Well, I could not. So one day I asked a kind Swiss gentleman who lived in the rooms just above ours what was the meaning of these little houses. "Come and see" he said, and at once he led me up to his room, into his pretty drawing-room gay and bright.

Bidding me stand back, he took a handful of crumbs and going to the window he gently called "Sweet, come, sweet, sweet!" and to my surprise immediately there came fluttering and chirping on to the balcony flocks of little birds. They perched on the balcony the flower pots and looked in at the window. Then the kind gentleman strewed more crumbs on the drawing-room carpet, and in at once flew the little birds far into the room, pecking the crumbs from the carpet, and a few of the braver ones even took food from his hand. It was a pretty sight. They hopped about close to our feet and never thought of flying away till they had picked up all their crumbs, and then off they all flew back again to their little houses. For this kind gentleman told me he had had them put there in the trees, in order that the pretty birds might build close to his house, and always find a comfortable home when they returned in the spring. He told me that every day he fed his little birds, till now when they heard his voice or saw him come, they would fly and chirp around him, and they never chirped for crumbs in vain he always had a store of biscuits in his pocket, ready for his feathered friends.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM CAVEL STREET.

The Annual General Meeting of the Catholic Library and Reading Room in Cavel Street was held in the rooms of the Library on Sunday last. Archbishop Jurgens, S. J. presided and a fair gathering of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Institution were present. The Honorary Secretary (Mr. David Thompson) read the following Report of the Managing Committee.

It is over 15 years since we have had the honour of welcoming so high a personage as the Archbishop of Bombay within the precincts of this building, that occasion is still dear to the older subscribers of the Library, as it was the first occasion on which our revered Prelate, the late Dr. Dalhoff, visited this Institute. It was, we say, a gala occasion for the Library and its members, for the Institution was then in its palmy days. It reckoned its annual receipts by over a thousand rupees, and its capability to spend as much again in a twelve-month. But the year under report has none of that rosy tint to boom before the assembly present: and although this Institution has fallen upon evil days, yet we can assure Your Grace, that its members have as warm a heart as has ever throbbed in human breast, to welcome you here to-day out of filial devotion to Your Grace's person, and homage to your throne. We acknowledge with one voice that we appreciate the great honor Your Grace has done us by arranging to attend this meeting and preside for the occasion. We offer you our best thanks and whilst doing so, ask you to bless our library and to bless our efforts to assimilate the benefits of Catholic literature among its subscribers, and to spread the study of Catholic subjects in a Catholic Spirit—an object which we are sure cannot but meet with Your Grace's approval. As this will be the last occasion on which we shall have the pleasure of seeing Rev. Fr. Gyr in our midst, as President of the Committee, we beg to tender him our heartiest thanks. The great help he has always given us by his mature advice, and the valuable assistance in presiding over the management of affairs of this Institute for the past five years, cannot in any way be recompensed. We have to report, since we last met here for our annual meeting, the sad occurrence which deprived this Institution of the valuable services of the late Rev. Ignatius Misquitta our worthy Treasurer whose death occurred on the 18th September, 1907. He, too, was in harness for fully seven years and his death is an irreparable loss to the Institute. It might also be added that through the generosity of His Grace Dr. Jurgens this Institution has been benefitted by the gift of 60 volumes from the library of the late Revd. Father. The deed of assignment for the sale of a part of the property of this Institution to the Bombay Municipality has been executed before the Registrar of Bombay. It is probable that before the year closes a third of this Hall, in which the meeting is assembled will be absorbed in the widening of Cavel Street. Consequently, while the building is being remodelled through the kind offices of our Rev. President Fr. Gyr, your Committee has arranged with the Principal of the Barretto School to allow us the use of their room. This is a favour for which the Committee feel very grateful to the Rev. Fathers and tender their hearty thanks to the authorities concerned. To review the accounts of the Library appears to be an attempt to review an ancient document. Year in and year out the Receipts stand at about Rs. 450 or 500 whilst the expenditure figures at Rs. 450 or thereabouts. So that a standing Balance of Rs. 25 is carried forward as an opening balance for the next year. During the year ended on 31st December, 1907, the receipts were:—from Subscription Rs. 312-8-0, from Interest and Sale of Papers Rs. 99-6-0, from Proceeds of concerts Rs. 56-0-0, from Adding the Balance brought forward Rs. 19-13-6, making a total revenue of Rs. 487-11-6.

Whilst on the other hand we expended Rs. 460-6-7 for the purchase of periodicals, wages &c., leaving a balance of Rs. 27-4-11. This calls for no special remarks, except that if further funds were available, better would be the results for which this Institution has been founded.

The Committee have to tender their best thanks to Messrs. Anthony Mendoza and Thomas Pereira and friends for having helped the Institute by bringing up entertainments in its aid; by which the Library funds were augmented. This assisted the Committee in a great way to meet current expenses and to carry forward a surplus balance.

The Report having been adopted, the annual accounts for the period ending 31st December 1907 were accepted and passed and Messrs. Anthony Almrida, Thos. Pereira and P. F. Misquitta were declared elected Members of the Committee for the current year.

Rev. Fathers Gyr and D'Monte having offered some advice as to the future management of the Library the Right Reverend Chairman, Dr. Jurgens alluded to the great pleasure it afforded him to be present at the Meeting. He said he thanked them for their expression of loyality and confidence and the thorough Catholic spirit with which they were animated. He said the subscriptions were so low as a rupee and eight annas and he thought that everyone present could easily afford being a subscriber. In conclusion he said that one should never be satisfied with what was good but always aim at what was better for the greater glory of God.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman coupled with votes of thanks to Revs. Fathers Gyr and D'Monte for their valuable help in the past the Meeting terminated.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st December last amounted to Rs. 5,512, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 805 The total earnings from 1st July to 21st December The total earnings from 1st July to 21st December last were Rs. 1,07,93; being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 21,596.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

The Bombay Horse Show opened yesterday afternoon at 3-30 and a large attendance was present, including Sir George Warrender. Mr. Owen Symons, who was so successful at the Hunt races last year as well as in the hunters' flat race at Mahaluxmi, has to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements as well as the large number of entries he secured. A long felt want has been that of a general refreshment tent and this has now been satisfied, the catering and general arrangement by Chic's being all that could be desired.

This year's Show is under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke, H. E. Sir George Warrender and H. H. Sir Aga Khan. Sir George Warrender, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and H. H. of Rewa were amongst those present.

The officials were as follows:—

General Committee:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., President. Major-General Sir H. J. Alderson, K.C.B., Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C.B., Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Colonel W. H. E. Murray, Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell, Mr. R. S. Lowalla, Mr. J. L. Symons, Prince Kumar Shri Vyayasinhji of Palitana, Mr. D. N. Graham, Lieut-Col. G. Bull, Lieut-Col. J. S. Forbes, Captain Greig, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Captain Rundle, R.E, Messrs. C. N. Wadia, Mathuradas Goculdas, Sulaiman Abdul Wahed, Anananji Nanji, N.M. Marshall.

Local Executive Committee.—Major F. D. Hunt, A.V.D., Messrs. T. W. Birkett, T. L. Roberts, R. W. L. Dunlop, F. A. Prevost, Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Mr. A. Forbes.

Stewards:—Captain Lucas, Messrs. A. Forbes, T. D. Moore, R. G. Baldock, C. G. Stileman, R. M. Phillips, T. F. Roberts, L. Barraclough, A. K. Graham, E. M. Webb.

Judges:—Col. P. K. Beaver, Major Peacocks, A.V.D., Major F. D. Hunt, A.V.D., Captain Meynell, H. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S. Captain Shore, A.V.D., Mr. J. D. Scott, Mr. J. Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, L. Symons, Mr. O. M. D. Bell, Mr. Owen Symons, Hony. Secretary and Treasurer. To enliven the proceedings, the Band of the 109th Infantry played during the afternoon by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Hazelgrave and the Officers.

As mentioned, entries were excellent but one cannot say the cattle shewn was any improvement on last year being, in some cases, very mediocre. The hunters, though generally there did not seem sufficient discrimination between heavy and light classes, were very well represented and as regards the harness classes those that were shewn would take beating anywhere. The various turnouts were very smart and Mr. Powalla, who shews regularly, deserved the under 14-2, class prize whereas in the over 14-2 Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass's May Queen is probably the best trapper seen in any Bombay Show.

Jumping was very fair on the whole, though a number performed badly, and Mr. Lucas possesses a fine, sure depper in Tom Tit whom Mr. Moore handled cleverly. Polo ponies took a long time to pick and perhaps the horse who stood out more in his class than any winner did was Vedette, owned and ridden by that capital horsewoman, Mrs. C. A. Beatty, who also scored in the Hunters' class. Results were as under:—

Section E.—Class XIX.—Arab and Country-bred Pole Ponies. Judges: Captain Meynell, and Mr J. D. Scott.

Capt J G Greig's b a h GayBoy 1
Mr D N Graham's ch a g Mercury 2
Capt Davie's ch a h Kagal 3

Also competed:—Cap Davie's b a g Khurdie, Capt Greig's g a h Rains, and b a g Batto, Mr J St J Graham's g a h White Fox, Comm. F Clifton Brown's b a g Cyprus and g a m Search Light, Capt Popham's ch a g Murat and Mr W L Wagman's ch a h Mabanah.

The class took a deal of picking, Gay Boy narrowly winning from the two chestnuts, Mercury with four white socks being very shapely.

Section B.—Class IV.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, Heavy Weights up to 14 Stone and over. Judges: Colonel P. K. Beaver, and Captain Shore.

Mrs E M Duff's g l m Honour Bright 1
Lieut-Colonel Bull's b a s g Archipelago by Perseus Corni 2
Capt W H Lucas' b a s g Tom Tit 3

Also competed:—Mr T L Roberts' b a s g Early Dawn, Captain W H Lucas' ch a s g Lord George, Mr Symington's ch a s g Gabriel, Mr F N Furdonji's b a s g White Stockings, Mr O M Bell's b a s g The Snorer.

Section B.—Class V.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, Medium Weights up to from 12 to 14 stone. Judges:—Colonel P K Beaver and Captain Shore.

A good lot of hunters.

Capt J L Meyer's br a s g Battle 1
Mr Priestley's b a s g Seagull 2
Mr H Cogill's b a s g Brave Boy 3
Surgeon General Traver's br a s g Bucephalus 4

Also competed:—Mr R W L Dunlop's b a s g Sloth II, Mr R W L Dunlop's b a s g The Count, Mr J St John Graham's b a s g Salsette, Mr T L Robert's br a s g Bushman, Mr P R Cadell's b a s g School Master, Mr P R Cadell's b a s m Molly M, Mrs D J Tata's ch e g g Success, Mr W L Cameron's ch a s m Pretty Polly, Dr H Cogill's b a s g Topper, Colonel J S Forbes's b a s g Khala, Colonel J S Forbes's b a s g Yalu, Mr J L Tulloch's b a s m Metal Queen.

Section E.—Class XX.—English and Colonial Polo Ponies. Judges:—Captain Meynell, and Mr J D Scott.

Mr L Barraclough's br a s m Berenice 1
Major P P Kilkelly's br a s m Venture 2

Also competed:—Major Kilkelly's ch a s m. Columbine and Mr S C G Wood's b a s g Robert.

The heavily built quartet. Berenice, a typical Polo pony, winning narrowly from Major Kilkelly's pair of which the chestnut was more showy but less of a polo pony.

Section B.—Class VI.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, Light Weights up to under 12 stone Judges: Colonel P. K. Beaver and Captain Shore.

Mrs C A B Beatty's b ch g Vedette 1
Mr J St J Graham's g a h White Fox 2
Mr H G W Meikle's g a h Grand Slam 3
Mr J St J Graham's g a h Jungli 4

Also Competed.—Captain J L Meyer's ch a g Cortolvin, Mr R M Phillips' f l b g c b m Snowflake, Mr T D Moore's g a h Akbar Khan, Mr T D Moore's g ch m Kitty, Captain J G Greig' g a h Rains, Captain R E Solly Flood's b a h Diplomat, Mr Suleiman Abdul Waled's g a h Pelvan.

The winner stood out, a handsome bay carrying his head well.

Section B.—Class VII.—English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under. Judges Colonel P K Beaver and Captain Shore.

Mr C A Beatty's br a s g Verdict 1
Mr Gale's b a s m Madame 2
Mrs Dyson's b a s m Dilemma 3
Major F D Hunt's ch a s m Woodbill 4

Also Competed:—Mr L Barraclough's br a s m Berenice, Mr J Monteath's b a s g Day Dawn, Major Mead's br a s g Tommy, Mr H Blair's b a s g Nimrod Captain Lucas's ch a s g Rufus Mrs F Morris's b i m Veronique, Captain D H Talbot's ch a s m Nake, Captain B Bryan's b a s m Snowdrop, Mr F A Prevost's ch a s m Mercih, Mr T L Roberts' b a s g Chortler, Mr S C J Wood's b a s g Robert.

Section C—Class XV.—Hacks, must be the property of a Gentleman resident in Bombay or Neighbourhood who possesses no other Horse of any Description. Judges: Major Peacocke and Captain Meynell.

Capt F Rundle's b a s g Apollo 1
Mr H G W Meikle's g a h Grand Slam 2
Mr H F Busch b a s m Jenny 3

Also competed:—Mr W F Retherfood's ch a s g Teacher, Mr E G Montgomery's ch a s g The Joker, Mr G H Brooks' b a s g Rip Mr S C G Wood's b a s g Robert.

Section D.—Class XVII.—Ladies' Horses. English and Colonial over 14-2 Juges:—Major F D Hunt, and Captain Meynell.

Capt J L Meyer br a s g Battle 1
Mrs C A B Beatty's b a s g V H B 2
Mrs H O Quin's b i g Monsieur Beaucaire 3
Mrs E M B Duff's g i m Honour Bright 4

Also competed.—Mrs Priestley b a s g Seagull, H J Wallis b a s g Sandy, Miss Trevor b a s m Lucy, T D Moore b a s g De Wet, Mrs St John Graham b a s m Ambrosine, Mrs St John Graham ch a s m Evangeline, T L Roberts b a s g Early Dawn, T L Roberts b a s g Milbanke, Mrs H L Richardson b a s g Eclipse, Mrs D J Tata ch e g g Success, Mrs D J Tata br e g h Baston, Mrs R W Diddock b a s g Sammy.

First Prize kindly presented by His Excellency Commodore Sir George Warrender C I E.

Section G.—Class XXX.—Jumping Competition, Horses. Judges:—Colonel P K Beaver Mr J D Scott. Mr F A Prevost, Major F D Hunt. Captain Meynell. Mr J L Symons, Major Peacocke. Mr O M Bell.

Mr W H Lucas' b a s g Tom Tit 1
Mr Harter's b a s g H E 2
Mr H Blair's b a s m Success 3

Also competed:—Mr C J Stileman's br a s g Lux, Mrs Priestley's b a s g Seagull, Dr H Cogill's b a s g Topper, Dr H Cogill's br a s g Lally, Major Darley's b a s g Neptune, Mr G Ostermeyer's b a s g The Toiler, Mr G Ostermeyer's b a s g Trumpeter, Lieut Wilson, R.N's b a s g Cornet, Lieut-Colonel Bull's b ch g Blarney, Mr R W L Dunlop's b a s g The Count Mrs St John Graham's b a s m Ambrosine, Mr T L Robert's b a s g Early Dawn Mr T L Robert's b a s g Milbanke Mr H Roberts' b a s g Bushman, Mr T L Roberts' b a s g Chortler, Mr B L Reode's b a s g Wild Bear, Mr S Gaddum's g a s g Sonny, Mr S Gaddum's ch a s m Janet, Miss Brooks' ch a s m Stockbill, Mr P R Cadell's b a s g School Master Mr P R Cadell's b a s m Molly M, Mr G H Brooks' b a s g Rip, Mr R W L Dunlop's b a s g Sloth M, Mrs H L Richardson's b a s g Eclipse, Colonel J S Forbes's b a s g Khala, Mr J L Tulloch's b a s m Metal Queen.

Tour Tit, H. E. and Success were easily picked out, the first jumping splendidly only just touching the stone wall. H. E. knocked a pile of stones off and Success brought the pole down. The Toiler went well as did Early Dawn who, however brought half the brick wall down. Seagull, Eclipse and Metal Queen were good leppers but were over fresh and Chortler who has won in the past performed surprisingly badly.

Section F.—Class XXV.—English and Colonial 14-2 and under in Single Harness. Judges:—J L Symons and Mr O M Bell,

Mr R S Powalla's b a s m Pallas 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's br e g g Nobby 2
Prince Vijaysinghji's b a s g The Flyer 3

Also competed Mr W H Leach's b a s g Uma Mr C F Stevens ch a s g Donald, Mr J Gove's b a s g Huon A, Major Mead's b a s m Little Mary, Captain W C Crosse's b a s m Lady Bay, Mr M B T Topan's b a s i Albert, Mrs Rumboll's b a s g Landrail, Mr J A Hay's ch a s g Caesar.

A very smart lot, Pallas deservedly winning and The Flyer shewing rate speed when let go.

Section F.—Class XXIV.—English and Colonial over 14-2 in Stiffe Harness. Judges:—J L Symons, and Mr C X Bell.

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch e m May Queen 1
Mr Naranj Dwarkadass' bl e g Lapwerth Swell 2
Mr N Gazdar's b a s m Becky Sharpe 3

Also competed:—Mr D F Bathwala ch a s m Baroness, Mr J Gove's b a s g Chambra, Mrs E M B Duff's g i m Honour Bright, Mr Narsey Khatan's b e g Victor, Mr J Gazdar's bl a s g Ebonite, Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch e m Sunshine, Mr D J Tata's b e h Baston, Mrs Tata's br e g Victory, Mrs Tata's br e g Conquest, Mr M L Critton's b a s m Veronique II, Mrs R W Didcock's b a s g Sammy, Mr J L Tulloch's b a s m Polly

A classier lot has never been seen in this shew, the first two being quite exceptional.

Class XXIX, owing to bad light, was postponed till 4-30 p.m., on Thursday.

The Dog Show and first part of the remaining classes of the Horse Show will be judged at 8 a. m., on Thursday.

BOMBAY RACES.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

HANDICAP.—4TH DAY.

THE EXETER PLATE—7 furlongs.

Sea Spray 9st 12lbs, Wandin 9st 10lbs, Lavania 9st, Misty Morn, 8st 12lbs, Killua 8st 10lbs, Annamulloch 8st 9lbs, Golden Gleam 8st 8lbs., Paddy's Darling 8st 8lbs, Kafferpan 8st 4lbs, Sacristan II 8st 3lbs, Botha, 8st 2lbs, Ferndown 8st, Metal Boy 8st, Love Song 7st 13lbs, Amplify 7st 10lbs, Prince Lyon 7st, Royalist 6st 12lbs, Saloon 6st 9lbs.

If top weight accepting he under 9st 10lbs it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Tachreet 10st 4lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 12lbs, Creditor 9st 10lbs, Eed 9st 9lbs, Grey Falcon 9st 6lbs, Dilerjung 9st 5lbs, Scimitar 9st 4lbs, Gold Mint 9st 1lb, Dumra, 9st, Vasco 8st 13lbs, False Start 8st 11lbs, Mudlool 8st 10lbs, Vedasi 8st 7lbs, Darby 8st 6lbs, Commander 8st 5lbs, Hermit 8st 3lbs, Mint 8st 2lbs, Young Gazelle 7st 13lbs, Little Red Rat 7st 13lbs, Mumbra 7st 10lbs, Nippon 7st 9lbs, Nazzar 7st 8lbs, Little Joker 7st 7lbs, Caravan 7st 5lbs, Osborne 7st 4lbs, Yatim 7st 2lbs, Elector 7st, Squire 7st, Madrid 6st 13lbs, Company 6st 13lbs, Settler 6st 12lbs, Maharaja 6st 10lbs, Saeed 6st 7lbs, Ragub 6st 3lbs, Patna 6st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Metal Maid 9st 3lbs, Poco 9st, Uro 9st Ianthe 8st 12st, Mozart 8st 12lbs, Epitome 8st 6lbs, Rustle 8st 4lbs, Zotique 8st 3lbs, Mereworth 8st 2lbs, St Patrick 7st 13lbs, Vocalist 7st 10lbs, Killeevan 7st 8lbs, Forfeit 7st 6lbs, Lipscombe 7st 6lbs, Faded Lily 7st 5lbs, Dulcimer 7st 3lbs, Winsome 7st 2lbs, Conscience 6st 12lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGER PURSE.—1 Mile 1 furlong.

Precious 9st 12lbs, Alma 9st 7lbs, Young Kohinoor 9st 3lbs, Tacureet 9st 2lbs, Eed 9st, Peculiar 8st 10lbs, Soheil 8st 7lbs, Vasco 8st 6lbs, Coman 8st 5lbs, Moonib Pasha 8st 4lbs, Dilerjung 8st 1lb, Nusser, 8st 1lb, Saalior 8st, Kastantin 8st, Wait-a-While 7st 12lbs, Dufer 7st 11lbs, Commander 7st 10lbs, Bendigo 7st 9lbs, Hadee 7st 7lbs, Dhamas 7st 7lbs, Antica 7st 5lbs, King Cobweb 7st 2lbs, Sky ark 7st, Scarlet 6st 12lbs, Moored 6st 10lbs, Hazza 6st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE—5 furlongs.

Lady Grey II 10st 4lbs, Lady Avon 9st 13lbs, Minnie, 9st 7lbs, Comeback 9st 4lbs, Gun Metal 9st, Yankee Boy 8st 13lbs, Russley Rose 8st 12lbs, Florrie 8st 4lbs, Wild Boy 8st 3lbs, Mandeville 7st 12lbs, Matalgia 7st 11lbs, Bobaway 7st 10lbs, Duplex 11 7st 7lbs, Lady Nannie 7st 3lbs, Verballa 7st 1lb, Encourage 7st, Koko 6st 7lbs, Welsh Love 6st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

Final for eit for the above races due if not struck out before noon to-day Tuesday, 18 February 1908.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of final forfeit at noon on Tuesday 18th February.

THE EXETER PLATE—7 furlongs. Sea Spray, Lovanis, Paddy's Darling, Prince Lyon, Love Song, Sacristan II, Killua, Royalist, Ferndown, Golden Gleam, Kafferpan and Botha.

THE STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs Rustile, Forfeit, Killeevan, Conscience, Ianthe, Zotique, Epitome, Metal Maid, Poco, St Patrick, Faded Lily and Mereworth.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGER PURSE.—1 mile 1 furlong. Commander, Soheil, Bendigo, Peculiar Wait-a-While, Moonib Pasha, King Cobweb, Eed, Swalior Young Kohinoor, Alma, Nooman, Precious, Vasco, Kastanin, Ghafer, Antica, Dilerjung and Mooreed.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—1 mile. Vendetta, Jasmas, Sher

BY THE WAY.

LONDON HOSPITAL—REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Some striking figures concerning the London Hospital are given in "Tit-Bits" by the Hon. Sydney Holland, the chairman of that institution. Since the hospital was founded over 6,000,000 patients have been relieved and during the past five years the wards have contained a daily average of nearly 800. For a century or more the great Receiving Hall, the hospital "sieve," through which the constant stream of suffering humanity is sifted into the various wards, has been open day and night. On an average a serious case enters this hall every three minutes, week in, week out, and every twenty-four hours forty-eight patients are put under anæsthetics in the operating theatres.

CATGUT AND COUGH LOZENGES.

It is estimated that of catgut, which is used in tying up arteries, an average one mile per week is used. One million five hundred thousand pills, a ton of cough lozenges, a hundred miles of sticking-plaster, and 3,000 leeches are required every twelve months. Then, again, no fewer than 10,000 codfish are consumed. If the patients of last year had been placed side by side they would have formed a line approaching a hundred miles in length. Another little point—one which shows the vast difference that small chances entail in so huge a place. An extra pat of butter for each nurse increases the expenditure by £150 a year. It costs nearly a penny per second to run this great hospital, and it is undoubtedly one of the best conducted and most beneficent institutions in the world.

STILL IN ABEYANCE.

There are few of our feudal baronies older or more interesting than that of Morley, which was rather unconventionally represented in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament. The first of the line of Morley knights to receive a summons to Parliament as baron was William de Morley, who, after performing doughty deeds with his sword against the Scots, was called to Westminster in 1299; the same year, by the way as the pioneer barons of the Clifford, Clinton, and Litimer families. William's son and successor Robert was "soldier and sailor too"; for not only was he among the foremost on the field of Crecy, but as Admiral of the King's fleet he played havoc with the Norman ships. The third baron was Marshal of Ireland; and the fourth fought gallantly in France. With the sixth lord the barony was lost to the De Morleys through failure of male issue, and though his daughter Alianore, who married William Lovel, passed to that family, and later to the Parkers, who added to it the barony of Monteagle. About 1668 both peerages fell into abeyance between the issue of two aunts of the last Parker baron, Catherine, wife of the second Earl Rivers (Savage by name), and Elizabeth, wife of Edward Cranfield—and there it remains to this day.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, who is credited with the desire to relinquish the Under-Secretaryship of Ireland, has now served for more than five years in the office. When he accepted the position in 1902 Sir Antony gave up, as Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords, not only a comfortable post in the India Council, but the Governorship of Bombay, for the sake of rendering some service to his own people. Some good stories (writes a correspondent) have been told about his early days in that office. He told Lord Ashbourne, the Tory Lord Chancellor of Ireland under the last Administration, that he believed three-fourths of the trouble in Ireland was due to official dism. The Lord Chancellor was aghast. "I'm astounded," he said, "that you should say such a thing to me." "Oh! I've said that to a bigger man than you," retorted Sir Antony, with his comprehensive smile. "Who was that?" asked Lord Ashbourne, incredulous. "The King," said Sir Antony. The rest was silence.

"OUIDA" AND PETRONIUS ARBITER.

"Ouida" at one period of her literary career loved to quote, with pardonable pride, Petronius Arbiter, whose writings were then familiar to few Latinists, though they had held high favour with our forefathers in the time of the first two Georges. Oddly enough, Petronius seems to be recovering his lost prestige, both with German and British scholars, and two excellent English editions of "Trimalchio's Supper" have lately been published. "Trimalchio's Supper" is part of a long novel, probably written to tickle the depraved taste of the Court of Nero.

THE POET AND THE POLITICIAN.

The Hon. Neil Primrose told a good Burns story at the dinner of the Rosebury Burns Club in Glasgow the other evening. Just now, he said, the whole English-speaking race were patrons of Burns. He could tell them of one exception. About a year ago his father bought a picture of Burns, and sent it to a shop to have a label put on to show whose portrait it was. The picture came back, and to his father's great surprise, and, he might add; even greater amusement, he found written under the picture, "John Burns." This, says the Edinburgh "Dispatch," must have happened in London. It was at a London meeting about a year ago that an impassioned speaker interrupted his oration to quote "A man's a man for a' that." "As Burns has truly said" he was about to observe, when the audience broke into cheers and cries of "Good old John."

PIT AND GALLERY WIT.

Some amusing instances of the wit and humour of the gallery and pit patrons of the drama are printed in the February "English Illustrated Magazine." On one of the first nights of the opera of "Cymon" at Drury Lane, a dissatisfied critic, when Mr. Vernon began the last air in the fourth act:

Torn from me! torn from me!
Which way did they take her?

Immediately sang, in the exact time of the air, to the astonishment of the audience:

Why, towards Long Acre, towards Long Acre!

Vernon was for a moment stunned; but, recovering himself, he sang in rejoinder:

Ho! Ho! did they so? Then I'll overtake her!
I'll soon overtake her!

And precipitately ran off amid the plaudits of the whole house. In "Sancho Panza," a comedy in three acts, by Dufresni, the Duke says, at the beginning of the third act, "I begin to get tired of Sancho." "So do I," said a wag in the pit, taking his hat and walking out. This sealed the fate of the piece.

STORIES OF REEVE AND BARRY SULLIVAN.

When John Reeve was playing Bombastes at Bristol, upon being stabbed by Artaxominus, he denied the fairness of the thrust, and, appealing to the pit, said, "It is not fair, is it?" A bald-headed gentleman, who probably took the whole representation to be serious, and to whom Reeve directed his glance, replied, "Really, sir, I cannot, say, for I don't fence." Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing in "Richard III" some years ago at Shrewsbury. When he came to the line:

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!

someone in the pit called out, "Wouldn't a donkey suit you, Mr. Sullivan?" "Yes," responded the tragedian, turning quickly on the interrupter, "please come round to the stage-door."

LORD AVEBURY AND AND DARWIN.

In an interview in "Cassell's Magazine," Lord Avebury tells of his contact early in life with Darwin:—Darwin took a great interest in me, and it was the great naturalist who persuaded my father to give me my first microscope. I had from childhood taken an interest in entomology. Darwin did much to encourage this liking, and I made considerable progress under his kindly suggestion and guidance. I remember taking great pride in preparing careful drawings for some of his books. His vast fund of information, and his wonderful powers of observation, amazed me in following my studies along proper lines, and I may say that meeting him exerted a great influence on my subsequent career. He learned from Darwin the value of time, and he pursued his studies with a systematic purpose.

THE WORD.

To-day, whatever may annoy,
The word for me is Joy, just simple Joy;
The joy of life!
The joy of children and wife;
The joy of bright blue skies;
The joy of rain; the glad surprise
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;
The joy of winged things upon their flight;
The joy of noon-day, and the tried
True joyousness of eventide;
The joy of labour, and of mirth;
The joy of air, and sea, and earth—
The countless joys that ever flow from Him
Whose vast beneficence doth dim
The lustrous light of day.
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.
Whate'er there be of Sorrow
I'll put off till To-morrow,
And when To-morrow comes, why then
I will be To-day and Joy again!

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in th "Atlantic Monthly."

THERE are prospects of the "All Blacks," who are now nearing the end of their tour in England, spending a fortnight in Ceylon on their return journey home. A letter received in Colombo from one of the "All Blacks," says that the Colonials' skipper and the rest of the team are very keen on arranging for a couple of matches in Ceylon. The visitors expect to arrive there in April.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASHIONABLE LISEUSE.

Englishwomen are a long way from according a full measure of appreciation to a garment to which the Frenchwoman has for generations vowed allegiance—to wit, the liseuse. To the Englishwoman, the wrap in which the Parisienne spends long mornings over her writing table, or which she dedicates to the arrangement of her armoire, on the care of her pretty feminine possession, has always the stigma of untidiness unjustly attached to it, and until she realises that the Frenchwoman of the upper classes is not a slattern in her dressing-room, nor is she "vouee" to solied and creased "wrappers" in which to sip her morning chocolate, the "entente cordiale" can hardly be termed complete. Gradually, we have disposed of the Frenchwoman's point of view with regard to the prominent teeth and red hair of the average Englishwoman, and we on our part need to assimilate the fact that an almost fastidious elegance is shown as regards the deshabille of our Gallic cousins. The "liseuse" is a far more comfortable garment than the long trailing peignoir, which impedes the movements of the wearer to such an extent, and it is at the same time daintier and fresher in appearance. It is generally carried out in fine lawn, embroidered in various ways, so that no matter how many journeys it may make to and from the blanchisseur de fin, it always emerges from the test looking like new.

INDIAN-RED EMBROIDERY AND LAWN.

A very pretty example is carried out in gossamer "linon," sewn with bands of Indian-red embroidery in fine white lawn, so as to give the entire garment the appearance of being fashioned of long strips, each of which is joined by a jour seams. The little jacket is Second Empire in cut, with sloping shoulders and sleeves which widen towards the cuff while at the back it spreads out a little below the waist, as though to meet and cover a crinoline, rows of tiny superposed flounces made very full, cover the lower part of the sleeves and the basque, while the jacket fits closely round the throat without a collar, suggesting a garment which recalls the eventfulfifties, more perhaps, than the most finished "toiletta de visite" that was ever built on Second Empire lines. To accompany this little jacket a skirt has been designed to match, fashioned likewise of lawn, with bands of embroidery, and adorned with occasional little flounces of lace, breaking the surface and mounting almost to the knee. The necessity for keeping the "liseuse" spotlessly clean and fresh makes it always advisable to select washing materials, and linen, lawn, and fine muslin are much preferred to the temptations of silk or the other fabrics which can only be trusted to the tender ministrations of the cleaner, and are censured by most women in consequence. The days when Englishwomen adopted the morning gown—which was only a development of the "liseuse"—as assiduously as their French neighbours, are by no means far away in the past and in the years which preceded and followed the Mutiny, a large stock of these dainty garments was looked upon as being quite a necessary adjunct to the voluminous trousseaux which were essential to the Anglo-Indian before the era of quick transport.

PLAGUE AUTHORITY AT FREMANTLE.

Dr. J. Ashburton-Thompson, President of the Sydney Board of Health, Chief Medical Officer of the New South Wales Government, and perhaps the greatest living authority on the treatment and prevention of Asiatic plague, his books on the subject being standard works throughout the world, was a passenger in transit for Sydney from Europe by the G.M.S. Grosser Kurfurst. Dr. Ashburton-Thompson, discussed a variety of questions with a "West Australian" representative shortly after the mail steamer moored.

"I read a report on plague in this quarter of the world" said Dr. Thompson "and took part in the discussions."

Did you find those discussions of much value at Congress of Hygiene?

"I cannot say, I learned anything of practical or, say, particular use to us out here, but I was able to contribute to the discussions, and act daily in conference with the delegates present."

This Congress was in some ways a record one?

"Yes. I think the importance of these congresses are hardly appreciated on this side of the world. I have been informed that practically nothing appeared in the papers out here respecting the proceedings of the Berlin Congress, so a few words may not be out of place There is a Standing International Committee which arranges the general features. The Congress is always under the protection of the Sovereign of the country in which it is held. In this instance the Sovereign was represented by the Empress. The Crown Prince opened the proceedings in person, and, the working president was Prinz zu Herolath, of the Prussian Parliament. The Reichstag buildings were entirely given up to the Congressesction. Meetings were held in the different committee rooms. The Chamber itself was the scene of the closing meeting and also of special lectures."

You found your stay in Berlin enjoyable?

"Too much cannot be said for the friendliness and hospitality of all concerned. There were present 5,000 members of the Congress, so the task of dealing with so large a number of people who met on every day of the week of Congress, must have imposed a heavy task on the executive committee, who, however, worked exceedingly well. There were many dinners, receptions, and other social functions. One of the great receptions was at the Abgeoesdnetes Haus, or the Prussian Parliament House. Here I met almost all of those men whose names are celebrated or famous in connection with bacteriology and hygiene, and an immense number of men with whom I have been in correspondence for many years, from every part of the world, with whom I should have never had otherwise the benefits of conversing by word of mouth. I need hardly add that in the course of social conversation one learns much more than is possible from correspondence, unless it is exceedingly prolonged."

Were you impressed with Europe's newest capital city?

"Berlin is an exceedingly fine city, admirably policed, and kept in a remarkable state of sanitary cleanliness. The buildings and monuments are particularly fine, and evidences of growth and prosperity were to be found on all sides."

"It was cabled from London that you were to proceed to Bombay in connection with plague work?

"Yes. I have received a cutting of the cable sent to the Australian newspapers. The facts of the case are as follows:—Being a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and in England, I was asked for a lecture, so I spoke on the subject of 'Plague Policy in India,' at a special meeting of the Society convened for the purpose. An abstract of my paper had no sooner appeared in the 'Times,' than Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., Chairman of the Southern Indian Railway, and the eminent bridge builder, told me he was moving the India Office in the direction of my going to India. Further an influential committee of Parsee in Bombay had for some months past been communicating with me with a view of getting me there. Had my Government directed me to go to Bombay I should have proceeded there, but I do not think my presence in Bombay for the short period I understood was proposed would have been of much good, because they could get from printed matter all I should have been able to do in the short time I believed was to have been at my disposal."

You have no objection to go to India?

"Oh dear no; not the slightest. but I should not care to embark on serious work there bound down to a limited time. I have never been to India, but should intensely like to visit it, for there is a remarkable fascination about that country most of us have experienced at one time or another."—"West Australian."

THE design of Mr. Ralph Knott, a young and hitherto unknown London architect, has been selected for the London County Council's new hall. The building will cost £650,000, and Mr. Knott's commission will amount to £38,250.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolambusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strengthen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer anything else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will include postage and packing free.

THE FUTURE IN INDIAN POLITICS.

The aftermath of the Indian National Congress, as represented by the undelivered address of the president, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, and other incidents, which we summarise elsewhere, presents some rather curious issues. The Moderate party in the Congress tolerated in their midst even the wildest of the Extremists until the latter turned and rent them. Disgraceful excesses of speech and incitement and act did not debar rabid Extremists from becoming delegates, and did not call forth any repudiation of the part of the Moderate leaders. When the Extremists at length resorted to force, and smashed the Congress just as they would smash any form of orderly control if they could, the Moderates for the first time publicly disavowed them. Having done this, and so cleared their tardy consciences, they ask the British public to look with benignant approval upon the new organisation they are seeking to construct out of the wreckage of the old. In seems to us that a time when the dust of strife still clouds the outlook is hardly appropriate for such artless blandishments. We wish the Moderates all success in their new endeavours, and we do not desire to cast any doubts upon the sincerity of their protestations, but we prefer to wait until they have purged their offences before greeting them with unrestrained cordiality. Throughout all the campaign of mendacity and misrepresentation in Eastern Bengal, the Moderates made no attempt publicly to dissociate themselves from the acts of the Extremists. The fomentation of sedition in the Punjab and elsewhere produced not one restraining or admonishing word from the Moderate leaders. It was not until the other day, when the Congress had ceased to exist, that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a prominent Moderate, was moved to declare himself against the boycott. Why did he not make his public avowal eighteen months ago, when the boycott was setting the peaceful traders of Bengal by the ears, or a year ago, when the Congress passed a resolution favouring the boycott, in his presence and with his silent acquiescence? One would think from their own words that the Moderates, greatly daring has cast out the Extremists from among them. Yet even that suggestion is not strictly accurate. They tolerated the Extremists right down to the time when cudgels were drawn and chairs were thrown. It was the Extremists who charged the platform and the Moderates who fled. We can discern nothing to admire, and little to commend, in the Moderate attitude.

To the frequent argument that there is now a party of constitutionalism and a party of anarchy in India, and that we ought not to keep both outside the pale of reasonable recognition, we are ready to give the fullest weight. The declaration of policy which the Moderates promulgated after the downfall of the Congress is hardly one that we can wholly endorse, but we are willing to acknowledge that it sets forth aspirations which at least are not altogether illegitimate. But to pass from that limited acknowledgment to a general encouragement of the new Moderate propaganda is quite another matter. We want to know more clearly where the Moderates stand, and whom their ranks include. Their new organization is not even formed, and the most confusing announcements are made concerning it. Some among them are apparently prepared even to go the length of embracing Mr. Tilak once more, if he will only shed some appropriate tears of penitence. Lala Lajpat Rai, presiding at a "Swadeshi conference" after the Congress, appears to have said that they must not "give over the Extremists entirely." On other occasions he seems to have spoken of the possibility of "reconciliation." He is now in intimate association with the Moderate leaders, but he must have known that Mr. Tilak and his adherents had already held a meeting at which they advocated a policy of "greater resistance to the authorities," and decided to do their best to enforce a boycott of English goods. There is no evidence here of any abatement of the extravagant protensions of the Extremists. On the contrary, they are plainly prepared to go to greater lengths than ever, and if it is to propitiate such reckless agitators as their leaders that "reconciliation" is to tend, there is every reason for pausing before we accept the invitation of the Moderates to "sympathize" with them. The whole of this sudden yearning for "aid and encouragement" strikes us, in fact, as rather premature. The Moderates, finding themselves for the time being severed from the Extremists through no act of their own, seem to have struck with the bright idea that they might as well improve the occasion by seeking a greater need of public and official recognition. Had they shown resolution, had they themselves performed the act of amputation, had they not for years silently contenanced the cultivation of disaffection, there would have been some justification for their plea. As it is, they must first prove the faith that is in them by their deeds. If the Extremists are beyond hope, their own record is by no means stainless. They cannot except to be whitewashed and purified and hailed with benedictions in a moment. We say this in no spirit of hostility. We are fully conscious that, if the Moderates work on the lines they now propose, they will deserve to be heard with considerate attention. But they must not, as seems to be the practice just now, reserve their smooth words for the Congress pandel and their inflammatory declamations for Scndon-square; and in any case they must be content to wait a little. No one wants to slam a door in their faces, but their leaders, as sensible men ought to recognize that their position requires first to be retrieved.

The address of Dr. Ghose, which was unfortunately destined never to be delivered, must be recognized as perhaps the most eloquent oration ever prepared for an Indian National Congress. Dr. Ghose has all the best qualities of the Bengali orator, without the usual diffuseness and redundancy. The diction of some passages of his address would bear comparison with the speeches of the ablest English debaters. In view of what happened at Surat, it would, perhaps, be unfair to criticize too closely the tone of his remarks. The Moderate tendencies of Dr. Ghose are well known and it is to his credit that he has never stooped to the cheap devices of the market-place. On this occasion, however, he sought to frame his words so as to conciliate the Extremists without alienating the Moderates, and perhaps he went a little further than is his wont. His attack on Lord Curzon, though unusually severe, hardly calls for serious comment. No President of the National Congress thinks his address complete nowadays unless he has indulged in a tirade against the late Viceroy. So regular has the annual outburst become that Lord Curzon might almost be justified in regarding its omission as in the nature of a slight. His remarkable administrative record in India stands in need of no defence, and we may very well leave it to the verdict of history. But if Dr. Ghose chastised Lord Curzon with whips, it is entertaining to find him reserving his scorpions for Mr. Morley. He charges him with having fallen under "the spell of the bureaucracy," and complains that he has been misled. The picture here drawn is one familiar enough to the people of India. There never yet was a Secretary of State for India who was not depicted on Congress platforms as a guileless individual hoodwinked by astute subordinates with Machiavellian designs. Indian audiences must sometimes wonder from what abode of innocence we get our Ministers, and what haunt of evil can compare with the iniquitous recesses of the India Office. Even Mr. Morley's reforms are condemned by this unsparing critic. The proposed Council of Notables is "sure to be a reactionary body"; the reform of the Legislative Councils is "a step backward"; the new native members of the India Council "have not commanded general approval." There is really no satisfying Dr. Ghose; but perhaps we ought to remember that when he wrote his fervid deliverance he had in his mind's eye serried ranks of Mahratta Extremists rapturously applauding his full-flavoured periods instead of which they flung their shoes at him.—"Times."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhad and Dongri	6	4	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sud Mazagon, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculls and 1st Nagpada	2	3	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	16	17	121
Total plague deaths to date	141,816		
Same date last year	18	14	94

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
*27	0

* Includes 25 imported cases from Jeddah.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

FEBRUARY, 18th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	63	53	9
B	164	154	22
C	62	153	23
D	40	32	1
E	113	120	23
F & G	57	4	0
Total in Areas	479	561	87
Total this Month			1,040

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Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstracts of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rupee Annas Anunal Subscription Re. 1 including Postage

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DIAMOND RING.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
in Appeal from its Ordinary Original
Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 707.
Suit No. 223 of 1898.

Talsidas Kissondas, since deceased, and John Sanders-Slater, Administrator-General as the legal personal representative of the said deceased (Defendant) ..... Appellant and Defendant.

Bai Jamna, widow and legal representative of Gotamchund Manockchund, since deceased, of Baroda, Hindu jeweller, who, till the time of his death, carried on business in Bombay under the name and firm of Gotumchund Manockchund at Shaikh Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his Munim Eswardas Narotumdas ..... Respondent and Plaintiff.

Pursuant to direction given in the decree passed herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell, on the 21st day of January, 1908, the Undersigned will sell THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, by Public Auction to be held at their Office No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

One diamond ring.

The Respondent abovenamed has obtained leave to bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhalshanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the abovenamed Respondent or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of LIPTON'S STORES such as Tea, Coffee, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Provision, Fruits, Preserves, etc., etc., slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Lipton's Stores, Apollo Street, Fort, on account of the Underwriters.

About 139 cases tea, slightly damaged.

About 105 cases ham, bacon and cheese, slightly damaged.

Also a large quantity of Lipton's Provision in tins and bottles such as coffee, jams, cherrys, onions, pickles, sauces, preserved birthday cakes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLES.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co., an Auction Sale of several second-hand Motor Cycles will be held by the Undersigned, outside Messrs. Kirkbride and Co's premises, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

Private gentlemen's machines will be included if sent in time.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY the 24th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The stores will be on view four days before the sale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within ten days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Donald House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway's Co.'s Stables, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Ganji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits, drawing-room cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc, etc., the property of H. Blackwell, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 565 of 1907.

Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Doga, of Bikaneer, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Moombadevi, under the name and style of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand by means of his Moonim Radhakison Jowarmal ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Chaturbhuj Gordhan, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in the above Suit, on 19th December, 1907, and under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 25 or more shares.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on sale being knocked down and the balance will be required to be paid within 8 days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable brilliant Ring.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Sha Ramdass Pursbotamdass and on account and at the risk of Thakur Vithaldass Boondervdass.

1 valuable brilliant Ring about 9 3-4 ruttics.

The ring is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public, Auction at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mooltani Gordhandas Vallabhdas and on account and at the risk of Memon Osmanji Noormahomed Cassum of Dhorajee—

1 bundle 19 round Jivan pearls about 19 chowi.

1 bundle small pearls about 6 chowi.

1 bundle small Jivan pearls about 1 tak.

The pearls are on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NOSE.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" PINCH NOSE fitted to your nose, will be found a great boon.

They are not adjustable.

There is nothing to break.

They are always Horizontal.

They are the acme of comfort and very cheap.

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices (Various sizes and qualities to suit):—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 7-8.

MARCUS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE AUCTION SALES of landed properties at Bank Street and Bake House Lane by order of the Trustees of the Properties of the Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy advertised to take place on the 21st and 22nd instant respectively, have been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Jail Road, East Oomerkhady.

High Court, O. C. J.

Suit No. 780 of 1906.

Abdul Hussein Mulla Kadurbhai and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Sukunbai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court by the order made in the above suit, dated the 27th day of September, 1907, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 19th day of February 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Farasdari ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of buildings, erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being near Oomerkhadi in the street called Doongri, outside the Fort in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 63 and now under B Ward No. 3096 and street No. 760-770 and in the books of the Farasdar, in the name of Rajbhai Abdulali Boodabhoy and bounded on the East by the Jail Road, on the West by the house of the Chur. h of Oomerkhadi, on the North by the property of Bomonji Dossabhai and on the South by the property of Abdoolali Boodabhoy and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement, 325 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji, Ramdas and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY AND BALES OF PAPERS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Mahomedally Abdulally, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. the following—

In the shop of Sotar chawl out of Fort Printing, writing, coloured and foolscap paper, double foolscap papers, ledger paper bank post papers, letter paper in safe, etc. In the Godown of total chawl bales of papers. In the godown of Ladway, in old Hanuman Lane bales of paper and card board paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, the following wastes, in the compound of the Bomonji Petit Mills at Jacob Circle near Mahalakshmi by order of the Agents, Messrs. Dinshaw Manekji Petit & Sons and on account and at the risk of Noorbhai Moosaji:

Pick clean tail cut waste about 22 candies.
Sizing sweeping Waste No. 1 about 4 cwt.
Sized colored balls about 4 cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the wastes cleared within 2 days after sale.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWF

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A show of hands taken among certain American men of letters as to which of the fairy tales of childhood they adjudged the most popular has resulted in "Cinderella" and "Jack the Giant Killer" heading the list. Those are old favourites, and it seems probable that, although nowadays fairy stories are being showered upon children—so that, for example, Mr. Lang's volumes, after exhausting all the colours of the rainbow, have gone into the half tints,—those will remain favourites which were so when the nursery repertory contained fewer than a dozen. Jack's blowing the trumpet and the various stratagems by which he outwits the blundering giants have always given plenary satisfaction to the childish imagination; nor does time wither the change of Cinderella's mice and pumpkin into the carriage and pair and the sudden transformation of the splendid raiment as the clock struck into the beggar's rags; while Gautier's question whether the famous slippers were not originally of "vair," a kind of fur, rather than of "verre," glass, is mere rationalism gross and flat-skulled. One is surprised, however, that "Little Snow White" is not ranked along with those two. That tale has some fine "properties"—the glass coffin, the magic mirror which talks to the queen in rhyme, and the seven dwarfs with their forks and spoons small to match their stature; while the exclamation "Who has been sleeping in my bed?" is, in its place, as dramatic to the fancy of childhood as is "Sister Ann, sister Ann, do you see anyone coming?" It has been popular for generations; did Shakspere know it? Certain of the fairy stories referred to by Shakspere are extant, but no version belonging to his day of "Snow White." Nevertheless Mr. Israel Gollancz points out that part of it must be inwrought into "Cymbeline." There are two chief points in the parallel. One is that just as Snow White wandered into the hut of the dwarfs and kept house for them, so Imogen, albeit disguised as a boy, wanders into the cave of Belarius and keeps house there. The other is the "temporary death." Snow White, unburied but in the glass coffin, recovers when the apple is ejected. Imogen, unburied but covered with flowers, recovers when the effects of the draught wear off. Then there are coincidences in the details. On the whole it is proved that Shakspere had a soft side for the story, and that is another argument for putting it in the same rank as "Jack" and "Cinderella."

HAZLITT AND BURKE.

A correspondent, commenting on Hazlitt's opinion of Burke, sends the following bit of analysis:—"I am one of those who are all for drawing a line between oratorical style and literary style and fixing it firm and deep. The two differ not only in their aims and methods but in their effect upon the reader. The model of the one is conversation, that of the other declamation. Literary style talks to you; oratorical style harangues you, and to be harangued on one's own hearthrug is, to the general reader in his smoking-cap-and-slippers mood, a thing not to be endured. Public speakers sometimes do so quite literally. It was said of Franklin Pierce that he addressed you as if you were a public assembly. 'Anything funnier,' says Lowell, 'I never saw, or more out of place. . . . He is used to public speaking, and so he public-speaks in a "tete-a-tete," doing the appropriate gestures and all.' Burke is not a whit better. When he speaks he harangues, and when he writes his pen shouts, so that he puts upon his reader the task of conceiving himself as a multitude. One may indeed, derive pleasure of a kind from an orator's style if one puts himself in the orator's place and considers himself as delivering the 'Proud Keep of Windsor' passage to an audience with ears pricked up rabbit-wise and lengthening as they listen. But the pleasure in that case is not of a literary kind. One is no longer the reader but the speaker. Even in the case of the drama, while one must preserve a keen perception of each character and of the fitness of its utterances, one must never completely surrender oneself to it. One must remain detached under penalty of losing the point of view of the reader in that of the actor. Hazlitt would no doubt urge that thus to banish the orators from the literary republic would be a mere narrowness. It avails not. There is a "mihi videtur," "behind all æsthetic judgments, and that is how the matter appears to me."

CRITICS AND POET.

The late Edmund Clarence Stedman was better known here as a critic than as a poet. But he wrote perhaps half-a-dozen poems which fairly gained the ear of America at the time of their first appearance, and the place of pride in this group is filled by the ballad "How Old Brown took Harper's Ferry." It was quoted and requoted at one time with a few other poems of the Civil War, and its bold, swinging rhythm made it one easy to declaim and always sure of its effect on an audience. It is dated in the "Household Edition" of Stedman's collected poems "November, 1859," and there the version begins:—

"John Brown in Kansas settled, like a steadfast Yankee farmer,
Brave and godly, with four sons, all stalwart men of might,
There he spoke aloud for freedom, and the Border strife grew warmer;
Till the rangers fired his dwelling in his absence, in the night.
And old Brown,
Osawatomie Brown,
Came homeward in the morning—to find his house burnt down.
Then he grasped his trusty rifle, and boldly fought for freedom;
Smote from border unto border the fierce, invading band;
And he and his brave boys vowed—so might Heaven help and speed 'em!—
They would save those grand old prairies from the curse that blights the land.
And old Brown,
Osawatomie Brown,
Said, 'Boys, the Lord will aid us!' and he showed his ramrod down."

A POPULAR POEM.

Outside Whittier's and Longfellow's ballads, on more popular poem grew in America out of American and national events than this whose first two stanzas we have quoted. Next to it in fame came the "Ballad of Lager Bier," which had a particular vogue among Stedman's fellow-writers and in that curious New York Bohemia where he spent his after-college days:—

"In fallow college days, Tom Harland,
We both have known the ways of Yale,
And talked of many a nigh and far land
O'er many a famous tap of ale.
There still they sing their Gaudeamus,
And see the road to glory clear;
But taps that in our day were famous
Have given place to Lager Bier.

"Now, settled in this island-city,
We let new fashions have their weight;
Though none too lucky—more's the pity!—
Can still beguile our humble state
By finding time to come together,
In every season of the year,
In sunny, wet, or windy weather,
And clink our mugs of Lager Bier."

This frankly suggests the note of Thackeray in his "Ballad of Bouillabaisse," and Stedman, we believe, admitted it. Of his prose works, his volume on "The Victorian Poets," made up of papers originally written for the old "Scribner's Magazine," had gone through fourteen editions in 1888. The companion book, more valuable to English readers as covering less familiar ground—the "Poets of America,"—was only a little less successful.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Cayenne pepper is like wickedness in life. We don't want much of it, but we do need a grain or two now and then, don't we? just to realise how good we mostly are," is a typical saying of the spokesman in The Happy Moralist, by Hubert Bland. Most of the sketches start abruptly just as we have been led to expect a dusting from the cayenne pot. Cheerfully our moralist chatters on man, woman, children, art, religion, good manners, the moralising of the masses, the joy of London, the hatefulness of hurry (one of the most amusing of the chapters), and much else. A brilliant touch partially obscures the essential shallowness of the author's penetration, a shallowness which from 999 observers we should take for granted. When the thousandth is a prominent Fabian, we expect some depth of thought, especially (remembering a basal tenet of the Society) on the woman question. However the sentiment may be veiled in these pleasant pages, we feel throughout that all the writer asks of "the charming sex" is to contribute agreeably to man's toil and joy, asking for no personal recognition. In the very clever sketch "A Tramp Soul" he says aptly, "While to eliminate the dregs is always a problem for the social reformer, few thoughtful persons trouble themselves about the at least equally urgent question how to get rid of the scum."

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
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SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.

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Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.
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One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
Don't use any other raising agent, though.

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The 25th Volume is devoted to a full and comprehensive INDEX TO UNIVERSAL HISTORY, the largest historical INDEX ever compiled.

BOOKS WHICH ANSWER QUESTIONS.

One of the privileges of experience is to answer the questions of the less favoured members of society. The friends of Zachary Macaulay, when at a loss for a date or fact, used to say, "Let us look it up in Macaulay," and has more illustrious son was sometimes called an encyclopædia in breeches. Few of us have such an easy method of information at our elbow, and we have to supply its place with books. The primary function of a library is to answer questions. Every good book fulfils this duty in great or less degree; but there has been developed a special class of books which are meant solely to fulfil it. These typical question-answers, or books of reference, tell the inquirer who's who or what's what with the minimum of trouble on his part and the maximum of accuracy on theirs. To these *The Times* now adds a new and important work, in twenty-five volumes, "The Historians' History of the World," which is prepared to answer any question about world history.

THE NEED OF A BOOK THAT ANSWERS HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

There is little need to insist on the utility of a book which answers all historical questions. The politician goes to history for light upon the pressing problems with which he has to deal, and upon his more or less intelligent dealing with which depends the continued prosperity of his nation as a whole, and of the individuals who compose it. The official goes to history to see how the problems which confront him in his administrative duties have been dealt with by the great administrators of history. The trader goes to history for a knowledge of the wants and wares of other nations and social organizations. The business man goes to history to explain the great world cataclysms constantly arising to upset his plans and modify the course of events which he has in some measure to foresee in order to continue successful. The professional man or the author goes to history for the knowledge of human nature on which, in the last resort, his success or failure depends. Each one of us goes to history—the accumulated record of human experience—for that practical wisdom in the affairs of daily life which is the most valuable of human qualities.

HOW THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY ANSWERS THEM.

Hitherto historical works of reference have been deficient in one of two directions. They have either given imperfect answers, or they have been difficult of access. Dictionaries of history and encyclopædias give a ready answer to most questions, but it is not a complete answer, because it presupposes the enquirer's knowledge of the environment in which the desired facts are to be placed. The Historians' History, however, answers every question in the course of a continuous and luminous narrative, so that the inquirer who wishes not merely to know the immediate facts connected with his question, but to look before and after, has only to read on. This may be said, no doubt, of all good histories. But here we are directed to the other feature which makes The Historians' History superior to all previous works of its kind. Although it is primarily designed as a readable and coherent narrative, it is equipped with elaborate guides to the text, which confer upon it all the advantages of the encyclopædic method, without detracting from its charm as a book for reading.

HOW TO USE THE GUIDES TO THE TEXT.

Whether the inquirer wishes to find out the facts connected with some particular person, place, or event, or to trace an episode in the history of a particular nation, or to discover the events of a special year, or to find what light history throws upon the development of a special subject, these guides are ready to lead him to the proper place, where his question will be promptly and accurately answered. First of these guides is the encyclopædic index which fills the 25th volume of the work, an index which is unique in historical research. It not merely leads the reader at once to the particular person, place, or event which he desires to understand, but it arranges all the important facts of world history under a series of well-chosen subject-headings, whereby it is easy to answer any general question as to the light which history throws on any special problem of the day. This index enables us to trace the historical development of any political question, or theological problem, or business system, or military method, and so places the accumulated experience of the world at the immediate service of the practical inquirer. There are many other helps to the enquirer, such as the chronological summaries, and the running chronology at the top of each page, the full bibliographies which show the way to more detailed information on the rare occasions when the student may need it, and the unusually detailed tables of contents. But it is the wonderful index in the 25th volume which especially confers on The Historians' History the quality of a great question-answerer.

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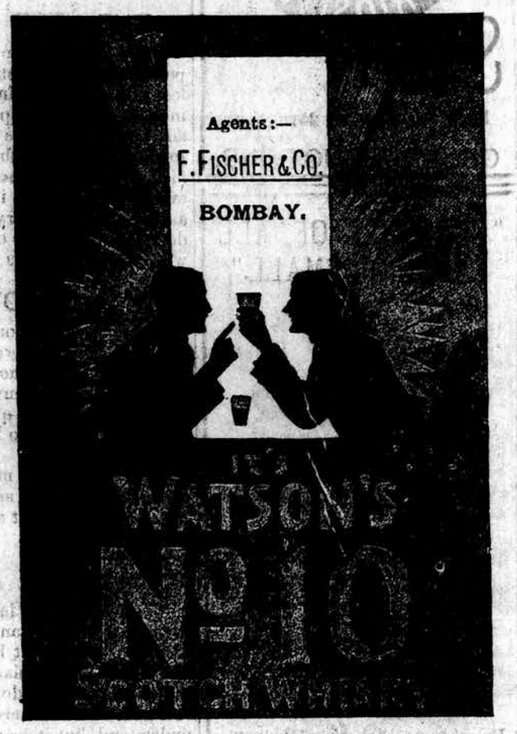

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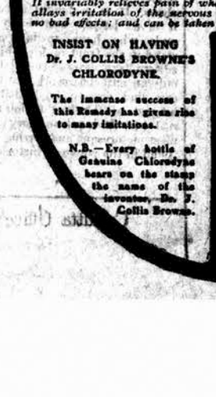

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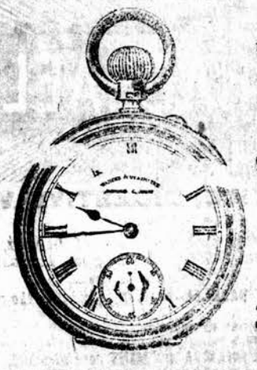

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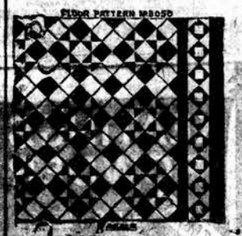

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